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ASSEMBLY.

A Letter from Dr. Parkhurst, written in very plain English.

My Dear Dr. Field: In accordance with your upon paper a few reminiscences of Detroit. courteous request, I have undertaken to put time has now elapsed to disentangle the snarl into which my thoughts, while I was in attendance there, became complicated and knotted. A good deal transpired during the sessions of the Assembly, which one would love to cherish the memory of in all the freshness and vividness of original impression; and an other good deal transpired there, which it only ambition is to win. would be a great comfort to be able to blot out of memory beyond all possibility of recovery.

On the whole, the Assembly probably left a better, pleasanter impression upon those who upon the ground, than upon those who were obliged to form their estimates of it through the medium of the press. Nor is that remark intended at all in disparagement of the services rendered by the press. The principal journals of our own city and of the country at large, were ably represented. The reportorial staff treated questions under debate with fairness and ability. It is quite the habit of the times to say belittling things about reporters and interviewers; my own impression of them (and I have had more dealings with them the fourteen days past than in any previous twelvemonth), leads me to say that they are a bright earnest, gentlemanly lot, with a remarkably keen, disciplined sense of the interesting.

Notwithstanding the ability and fidelity o the journals, there was nevertheless a good deal which happened at Detroit that could not be put down in black and white, and a good deal likewise that the reporters were not in a situa-

tion to get upon the track of. The General Assembly was made up for the most part of men that it did one good to look upon. It is a splendid thing for the country to have such people as an element of its popula They were Christian men with good heads and honest hearts. I am speaking of the body in its entirety, regardless of geographical relations or doctrinal affiliations. Nine out of ten of the constituency of that assemblage were anxious for nothing so much as to have the truth brought to the front, and the right prevail. In the delightful home where it was my exceptional fortune to be domiciled while in Detroit, I was constantly brought in contact with comnissioners whose point of view was quite distinct from mine, and who had exceedingly little sympathy with the interests that were, and that are, so dear to me; but they were at the same time as sincerely and as Christianly devoted to the ends that they desired to see com ey teach us how possible it is for people to think apart, but to love together. Opinions are a great deal more a matter of education and of vironment and of temperament, than they are a matter of grace.

Those who live at this distance, might be surrised to know how little of a malicious spirit was expressed, either privately or in public on the platform. I was present during the entire politics, as to require some word outside of debate on the Briggs question, and there was polite vocabulary in order to its just characterception of that by Col. McCook, an elder from this city; and even in regard to that, it needs in justice to be said, that while he betrayed in proprieties just one notch too far. The Presbya lamentable way his own spirit, the incident served to disclose in a very pleasant light the real sentiment of the Assembly, for his words were hissed down as well by the opponents as by the adherents of Dr. Briggs. The conservatives had no fondness for heterodoxy, but they hated defamation a good deal worse than they hated heterodoxy; and Princeton, which gave respectful audience to Prof. Smith, had no ears for the ill-advised flings of Col. McCook.

The Assembly was unfortunately called upon to face questions which the previous equipment of a large majority of the commissioner scarcely qualified them to deliberate upon either wisely or dispassionately. This is not said out of any disrespect for the commissioners. I recognize their solid sense, but there are a great many questions in theology, as there are in every other science, that need something besid solid sense, in order to handle them wisely Take, if you please, the matter of the Higher Criticism, which was repeatedly touched in the course of the debate. I doubt if one in twenty of the commissioners at Detroit would have dared to stand up in the presence of that company, and attempt to state what the Higher Criticism is. Their one impression seemed to be that it and that Dr. Briggs had it in its most malignant form. The General Assembly were fright ened - I had better say panic-stricken. They had no desire to be rid of Union Seminary, but they were afraid of Dr. Briggs, and evidently supposed that in trying to exorcise him, they were saving the Seminary and expelling the one to them to be possessed. New York Presby terians are mistaken, if they imagine that representative Presbyterians from all over the country are in leagued enmity to Union. All mensely more than Dr. Briggs. Thoughtful true interests of every theological seminary of London policeman had to start up the loiterers of this needs to be said in justification of the Assembly. So much makes out the bright side of the case; and my interest in the Presbyterian Church at large, and my respect for its sincerity and honest sense, will always be enhanced by the disclosures made to me at Detroit.

We have now reached the point where should prefer to stop; but the half of a truth and is spreading - is calamitous, not to the theological professors by the General Assembly with its "three score wells and nalm-trees": is always a lie, and there was a black as well as a bright side to the Detroit Assembly. I have thus far spoken about the nine out of every ten. I want now to pay my respects in the same frank way to the tenth man out of every ten.

If ninety per cent. of the members were sheep waiting to lead them, and Princeton was that bell. Church cannot be calculated. wether. Princeton is doctrinally jealous: even more is she ecclesiastically ambitious. Formerly Friday, indicated that she does not care to hold ing teacher of the Bible our Church possesses Princeton's feet. The bad feature of the De- No vote of any Assembly can impair his reputa

Princeton captured the Moderatorship - by what means, we will mention presently. Dr. Green being in the chair, it was of course inbent upon him to make up the committee We do not censure Dr. Green for having so

are bad, and Princeton is situated in Jersey.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GENERAL much regard for Dr. Patton, as to want to make him Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries; but we are surprised that Dr. Patton's self-respect should have allowed him to accept the position when it was offered to him. If the case had been that Princeton had been under the suspicion of Union, and Dr. William Adams had been Moderator, I will vouch for it that he would never have made Dr. Hitchcock Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries; and I will vouch for it that, if he had done so, Dr. Hitchcock's delicate sense of fitness would never have permitted him to consider the proposition for an instant. A delicate sense is a beautiful thing, although somewhat in the way sometimes, when one's

> Not only that; not only was Princeton influence put in control in the Committee, but the Committee was "packed" by men of the same animus. I am simply saying what everybody knows. A trick was thus resorted to, that would have been hooted out of court if attempted in the arena of civil politics. The speaker of the House of Representatives would never have dared to make up an investigating committee, on the principle that Dr. Green made up the Committee on Seminaries. The general abhorrence of such partisanship, would have buried such a Speaker too deep to be reached by the final resurrection.

There were three of the Directors of Union Seminary present in the Assembly, and we naturally, with the simplicity of men that had never had a Jersey initiation, supposed that the Committee would like to have the light turned on, and that they would be pleased to confer with us before bringing in their verdict. Such simplicity on our part may be pitiable, but it is hardly censurable. Two out of these three even went so far as to volunteer their services, and to suggest to Dr. Patton's Committee that we should be willing and glad to come before them, and state any facts that they might wish to question us upon. They met our overture so anything that we would communciate. One that Committee was constructed with the definite purpose of vetoing Dr. Briggs's transfer, and that its members wanted therefore to save themselves the inconvenience of any considerations which we might have presented, that might have gotten in the way of that purpose and embarrassed it.

It has also just transpired that the true Jersey principle of sinuousness, animated the method by which Dr. Green was elected Moderator. Dr. Patton, representing the Princeton interest, approached Dr. Dickey, a Director of Union, with the request that he should nominate Dr Green for that position! Dr. Dickey assented, with the understanding on his own part, and he supposed on theirs, that if Union helped Princeton, Princeton would remember the ser vice farther on, and reimburse Union by friendly dealing with Union and Union interests. For Princeton to make a cat's paw out of so fine a specimen of a man as Dr. Dickey, is an act so far beneath the dignity even of Jersey

terian Church has too much sense of fair play, and is too much interested in the world's conthe plaything of any man or any clique of men, railing accusation against that venerable body artifice. All I mean, is that Princeton has honest conviction, I do not doubt. Honest con than Princeton or any other Seminary and that idity of what it called "Romish baptism." mall expedients are no sure highway to large and safe issues. Yours very sincerely, C. H. PARKHURST.

133 East 35th Street, June 8, 1891.

DR. HAMILTON ON PROFESSOR BRIGGS [It is but a few months since the Rev. S. M. Hamilton. D.D., resigned the charge of the old Scotch hurch in Fourteenth Street, to remove to Louisville, Kentucky. Hisdeparture was a public loss. He had tian Church, and that baptism duly administered been in this city for eighteen years, and won the respect and confidence of all the pastors and all the churches for his ability in the pulpit and out of it; for his scholarship; for his clear head and his generous Christian heart. His successor, Dr. Wylie, is one of the Committee to prepare charges against Dr. following from his predecessor.]

My dear Dr. Field: I thank you most heartily for your article on the Briggs case in the Assembly. You go to the heart of the matter. The outside public have received a very definite has acted unfairly and unjustly towards one of our foremost Biblical scholars. The issue will of Union Seminary to the unwarrantable claim become a retreat, and he is a lounger for the not increase the respect of the world for the of the Assembly of 1891 touching the veto power, remainder of his life. A fearfully large number Presbyterian Church. She has suffered immen are saying-I have heard them-that our the Presbyterian Church. Church will not allow her scholars to make a thorough study of the Bible by the modern sci- had he, instead of Dr. Patton, acted as Chair- Christians, "You may rest, but never loiter." entific methods, unless they first bind them- man of the Standing Committee on Theological the feeling which is abroad, that the Assembly B. Smith, dated Dec. 30, 1867, he wrote: has condemned an eminent Professor without assigning any reasons therefor, and on the report of a Committee, not a member of which was a friend of the Professor or of Union Seminary, waiting to be led, ten per cent. were bell-wether and the injury done to the reputation of our

I have been on terms of intimate friendship with Dr. Briggs for years. I have lived with Princeton was dominated by the General As- him; I have walked the mountains with him; I sembly. Union in 1870 helped her out from have talked with him for hours together; and I under that domination, and mistakenly sur- say deliberately, that he has done more to make rendered some of her own autonomy for Prince- the Bible a real, living book to me, the true ton's sake. But Princeton has no genius for Word of God, than all the other teachers and ministers I have known in the whole course of She essays now to convert the my life. His friendship is one of the things for into her chair of state, and Union which I shall always have reason to be thankful. into her footstool. Union by her action last In my judgment, Dr. Briggs is the only inspirtroit Assembly, was its politics. Jersey politics | tion among the Biblical scholars of Christendom I wanted to let you know how much I appre ciate your presentation of the matter in this week's EVANGELIST.

Most sincerely yours,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Letter that he who reads once will read a second time slowly and thoughtfully, and ponder it in

When the gentlest of men gives way to a burst of indignation like that which follows, it shows that in his opinion something has gone wrong. Dr. Prentiss is known of all men in this city, where he has lived more than forty years. As the life-long "bosom friend" of the late Henry B. Smith, he knew his every thought as no other man could know them, and hence he speaks with the double authority of the living and the dead, to which he now adds that of the honored teacher of Princeton, the late Dr. A. A. Hodge. Nor does Dr. Prentiss seem at all dismayed by the majority in the Assembly, recalling the fact that on a former occasion when we will be died in armor, as he wheled to die.

My dear Dr. Field: Two things have disappointed me sorely in the veto of Professor Briggs. One is the course of Dr. Patton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Theological Far from the strife of men he knows God's peace. Seminaries. My faith in him, I must confess with sorrow, has been fairly put to shame. I believed him quite incapable of doing what he has done. He had an opportunity to speak a word and strike a blow for justice, for sacred scholarship, for reasonable liberty, both of thought and teaching, for the suppression of clamor as an ecclesiastical and theological force, and for the highest interests of Christian truth, which, like the shot of "the em battled farmers," would have been heard round the world. Acting, I do not question, from a strong sense of duty to the Presbyterian Church, he failed to seize it; and he will be a fortunate man indeed, if Providence ever again entrusts to him such an opportunity.

My second and far sharper disappointment, is the course of the General Assembly. I knew far as to say that they should be glad to hear very well what almost preternatural efforts had been put forth in the election of this Assembly. of us in particular was informed that such cita- and in shaping beforehand its action. I expected tion would be made. Nothing came of it. Not it would be led by the same adroit ecclesiastic, one of us was sent for. All of which means that who with so much skill marshalled the anti-Revision forces at Saratoga. I foresaw clearly that the right of Union Theological Seminary to transfer one of its professors to another chair, without the intervention of the General Assembly, was to be hotly contested. Nor did I forget that Dr. Briggs's case had been prejudged by scores of Presbyteries, whose commissioners were to act upon it. But I remembered also that the veto power had never been used; and is seemed to me hardly possible that, under the special lead of Princeton, it would now be exercised for the first time in the case of the very Institution which so generously gave it to the General Assembly: and that, too, in face of the well known contention of the Board of Directors and Faculty of Union Seminary, that the transfer of Dr. Briggs was wholly beyond the Assembly's jurisdiction. It seemed to me morally impossible, I say, that, under such circumstances, the Assembly would venture, suddenly and before conferring with the other party to the agreement of 1870, to forbid the transfer of a professor Board of Directors and all his colleagues, had just affirmed their unshaken confidence! This I am not a prophet, but I venture the prog- action more than justifies the worst fears nostication that Princeton has strained the Henry B. Smith, D. Willis James and other strong friends of Union Seminary touching that agreement.

But, while bitterly disappointed at the course version, to allow itself to become the fool and of the Assembly, I am in no mood to bring any who win their way by small tricks and Tammany If it acted hastily and unjustly, it acted from made a had mistake, and that the good, honest victions often prove to have been founded in Christian sense of the Presbyterian Church at error or misapprehension. It was so in 1845, large, will remind her one of these earnest days when the Old School General Assembly that the kingdom of God is of more account made its famous deliverance against the valdiscussion was quite as earnest and able as the one at Detroit; it was led by some of the fore most men in the Old School Church-by such men as Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina, Dr Junkin, and Dr. N. L. Rice-and the result was an annihilating defeat of those who advocated the common view of the Reformers and of all the great Protestant communions; namely, that the the strained bow and taking more rest? Church of Rome is still a branch of the Chrisby her, is Christian baptism. So powerfully had the Assembly been wrought up by the arguments and eloquence of Drs. Thornwell, Rice and Junkin, that when the vote was announced it stood 178 against the validity of Romish bap Briggs. To him and to his people we commend the than twenty to one! And had it not been for recuperation, or else it is utterly demoralize Dr. Charles Hodge, and a few years later by Dr. couraged, resigns his charge; ere long he is Henry B. Smith in the New School Church, the sauntering about among the churches, waiting hasty and revolutionary decision of 1845 would for a call or for something "to turn up." A probably have become established in the Presby- teacher quits the Sunday-school and says he is impression that our highest ecclesiastical court terian Church in the United States. I believe only going to rest awhile, but somehow or other

men, up to the time of their nomination known only us Eshchol clusters that taste of the promis qualified with gifts for teaching. As the population and depart, for this is not your rest!" of our country becomes larger and more heterogeneous, and the General Assembly increases proportionably, the difficulties above mentioned, and many be no lack of employment there. others easily thought of, will increase."

whole matter. Well, I regard it with a double evermore!

ing: at one time it arouses my indignation disgust; and then, again, it inclines me to sophize good naturedly on the very small unt of wisdom with which the world is often erned, and so to say with Faust,

Der easus macht mich lachen Yours faithfully, GEORGE L. PRENTISS.

HENR J. VAN DYKE. m God Called to Higher Service May 25th, 1891. he bore no malice, though he suffered wrong,

for clipped the truth, but spoke the thing he thought. He sought no gain except to do the right, le loved the voice too well to feel a fear;

"REST. BUT DO NOT LOITER."

By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. The junction of Fleet street and Farringdon street, at the foot of Ludgate Hill, is one of the most crowded thoroughfares in London. Two tides of travel meet there; the one pouring wards the Bank of England and the commeral quarters, the other pouring towards Blackriar's Bridge and the Surrey side of the Thames. In the centre of that junction, between two lamp-posts, there used to be a solid oaken bench 'settle," with a high back; and on that back was the inscription "Rest, but do not loiter." course of every day used to rest their weary limbs. The errand-boy stopped with his parcel, the sad-faced seamstress with her bundle of finished work, or the bright youngster of the Shoeblack Brigade" took his seat there a moment when on the look out for some customer for a "shine up." Lest the little oasis should beggars, the notice was written up in large letters, "Rest, but do not loiter."

That plebeian bench for tired wayfarers may not be there to-day, but in former years I have halted there, and have thought to myself, What a capital motto is this for every-day life! We need just such places and seasons for refreshing the body and the soul, especially in these days of rush and push and constant competitions. After the busy whirl of the week, our Heavenly Father has wisely provided that one day in seven shall be a rest-day. The last time that I met Mr. Gladstone, he said to me, "Amid body and the soul." One reason for the wonderful vigor of the greatest of living statesmen bbed himself or his Maker of the Sabbath. kes the Lord's day a day of lounging or of is laid off, and the soul gets its pure refreshlounge or loiter."

In these rushing times and in our rushing country, many people do not rest enough. appears to be negative rather than positive, Brain, hand, and heart are allowed but little repose or recreation. This fact may partially account for the increase of disorders of the nervous system and the multiplication of sudden deaths. The best men do not clap down "the brakes" as often as they ought. Our la- the consequences of those errors which he finds mented Brooklyn philanthropist, Mr. Charles Pratt, was met by a friend at Lakewood a year or two ago, and was asked "What brings you here?" The pathetic answer was, "My doctor says I must quit work for awhile or die; I don't want to die, but I don't see how I can quit work." That over-busy and benevolent life is ended; perhaps more rest might have prolonged it. A fair question for every Christian to ask himself is. Ought I not to refresh and invigorate my life, and also to prolong it, by unbending

While many are wearing out in mind and body, there are too many who are rusting out spiritually. In every church are more or fewer who make their religion a lounge instead of a it candidly. wholesome labor. They "book" for heaven in the sleeping-car. When such unfaithful slumberers are waked up at the end of the road, are tism, to 8 in favor of it-a majority, not of they sure of a welcome at the gate, or a heaven seven to one, as in the last Assembly, but of more worth having? Stopping off work must be only for the unanswerable defence of the old view by ing. A pastor feeling tired or temporarily disthe time is surely coming, when the resistance he never gets back to his post. His "rest" has will be regarded as an invaluable service to the of church members are off on furlough. As the on that bench once in awhile, so the Lord's Had Dr. A. A. Hodge been living still, and police may well sound in the ears of indolent

In our march heavenward, the Master ha selves to come to no conclusions, save such as Seminaries at Detroit, perhaps a different deci- kindly provided some welcome spots for the reare acceptable to a certain theological school in sion might have been reached. That noble man freehment of our souls. But they are only haltthe Church. Such an impression—and it exists was one of those who regarded the election of ing-places. We come sometimes to an Elim Church only, but to religion itself. Add to this with great misgiving. In a letter to Dr. Henry delightful spot to sit down and cool off, and partake of the manna and the king's pleasant "Our institutions are all of them supported by lo- fruits. Yet it is not Canaan, and we must up cal friends, and draw their students as a general and march again. Elijah cannot spend all his thing from particular regions. It is proper, it is all life under the juniper-tree. Jesus invited His most a necessity, that each institution should be left disciples to go "into a desert place and rest most a necessity, that each institution should be left in the management of those upon whose support it exclusively depends. The majority of any Assembly must be necessarily ignorant of the special wants wise and very kind in providing scenes and and local conditions of any seminary, and of the hours of sweet refreshment during this life qualifications of candidates proposed for its chairs of of varied temptations, toils, and trials. They nstruction. The best of these are generally young take the tire out of us, cheer us up, and give to a few. To vest the choice in the General Assembly land. Lest we should settle down with the will tend to put prominent ecclesiastics into such fancy that these are our abiding-places, God is positions, rather than scholars, or men specially evermore rousing us up with the call, "Arise

That rest remaineth for us, a little way farthe on. Heaven will not be an idle holiday, or an everlasting concert of sacred song. There will holy lounging place, heaven will be a scene of You ask me to give you my opinion of the such constant, pure, inspiring, blissful, and unsituation. I have done so very frankly, and wearing activity, that the Word of God describes

Our Book Cable.

THE FAIREST OF ALL REVIEWS. A CALM REVIEW OF THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PROF. CHARLES A. BRIGGS. By Edward D. Morris. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Company.

It is not necessary to assure the readers of THE EVANGELIST that this review of a paper which has called forth so much of hasty and harsh criticism, has been made with scrupulous care, with profound thought, and been inspired by an earnest desire for the peace of the Church. More than this, it has evidently been written in partial sympathy with Dr. Briggs, and s animated by a strong desire that he be not misrepresented by his enemies, nor even by himself. Without question, so able and interaugural, or perhaps—alas, that there should be and statement adopted by Dr. Briggs, departing from it only once, for sufficient reason. He deal with any error that may be discovered therein, lies, not in judicial procedure, but in such fair and thorough discussion, as shall expose such error, and bring the whole truth in the case more simply and more fully to the intelli- of the lessons of the coming half year. On that hard bench, thousands of people in the gence and conviction of the Church." To this, we are sure, no one will more heartily say Amen, than Dr. Briggs himself. No one can study candidly the writings of this Biblical scholar, and not be convinced that he is in love with truth; so much so, indeed, as to render him at times oblivious to minor, and yet important matters and that he too ardently desires its possession me clogged up with boys and bundles and not to hasten to cast away any theory or view which may be shown to be antagonistic to it, or inimical to its interests. The Inaugural was a brilliant and earnest plea for that study or discipline - Biblical Theology - which, in Dr. Briggs's view, will most of all premote a know ledge of truth, and the reviewer very acutely confines his criticism within the lines bounded by the question, How far has he succeeded in his

Prof. Morris avows—as a man of his learning would be sure to do-his interest in the labors all the pressure of public cares and duties, I animates them, God will not suffer them to go thank God for the Sabbath with its rest for the far astray." This should reassure those who have been the most distrustful. Such thorough loyalty to the Word of God, such intense delight at the age of eighty-one, is that he has not in its study, such deep appreciation of its inestimable value as are plainly expressed in parbut neither he or any other healthy Christian agraph after paragraph of the Inaugural, must profane amusement. The load of care and toil auce of Prof. Morris But while avowing his conviction that "at least four marked benefits" essed portals is written "Rest, but do not called Higher Criticism, Dr. Morris does not find Dr. Briggs's exposition of the results to be satisfactory. As he reads the Inaugural, it and doubtless he has here put his finger upor the nerve centre of the whole difficulty. The confuse issues, nor visit upon the truth itself in its advocate. His study of the Inaugural leads him to the conclusion that Dr. Briggs has not thoroughly well succeeded in his purpose, that he has not made such a plea for Biblical Theology as will gain for that discipline, in the common consensus of opinion, the exceedingly high place in which Dr. Briggs himself puts it. From this conclusion, probably, Dr. Briggs's for that vast body of people who have been in this little manual. confused, or it may be unsettled, by the Inaugural and its results. To them and to the Church he has rendered inestimable service. by putting the question simply and discussing

purpose ?

STUDIES IN JOHN'S GOSPEL. The Gospel of Christ's Deity. By Rev. David Gregg, D.D. New York: American Tract Society. \$1.25. A good book for the Sunday-school teacher, better book for the Sunday-school scholar of intelligent years. Taking up one or two verses of each of the lessons for the next six months. Dr. Gregg finds in them the central truth of the assage, and so brings it out, by explanation, illustration, and application, as to make it a living truth, to be apprehended as a power in the experience of the student. It is this focusing of the light to be drawn from each portion, in which the power and the value of the book consist. The style is simple but vigorous: now and then an error, ancient or modern, receives telling thrust, but in general the work is far from polemical. It is, however, rousing and stimulating, as its writer is wont to be.

LUTHER. An Illustrated Poem. Suitable fo Sabbath - school Libraries, and Specially Adapted to the Use of Festivals, Entertainments, etc. From the German of Hans Herrig, by Jean Wylie. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society. 35 cents.

is accurate and sympathetic, and in general animated, and the poem is well adapted to bring home to the young in a vivid and interesting way, the events of the Reformation, and the personality of the great man who was its mov-

ROSE BRAKE POEMS. By Danske Dandridge. New York: G. P. Putnams' Sons. Mrs. Dandridge hardly keeps up to the mark which she set for herself in her former little colume. These poems are, however, of varying merit, and some of them are extremely good, while early all are the utterances of true and profound eeling. There are a strength and melody in very nany of the lines, which make the little volum after all very attractive reading.

THE INTERWOVEN GOSPELS AND GOSPEL HAR MONY. According to the Revised Version of 1881. Compiled by Rev. William Pittenger. New York: John B. Alden. 1891.

A new edition of a work which we have already spoken of as helpful to the Bible Student. The present edition is improved by the addition of parellel accounts on opposite pages, given in you are at liberty to do what you please with it as a perfect rest. Not an an aching heart, or it. You ask me also how I "feel" about the a tear-stained eye, or a tired foot forever and is easy. Maps, index, and a harmony of the Gospels, add to the value of the work.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN. With Maps, Notes, and Introduction. By the Rev. A. Plummer, M.A., D.D., Master of University College, Durham. The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges, General Editor, J. J. S. Perowne, D.D., Bishop of Worcester. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press. New York: MacMillan and Company.

This highly valuable series of expositions of the books of the Bible, is greatly enriched by the present volume. Dr. Plummer here presents, in language as perspicuous as it is concise, the results of the latest scholarship, controlled and applied in a spirit at once enlightened and conservative. No better illustration can be found of his method and his matter, than in the two and a half pages on the Logos (John i. 1), with which the Commentary proper opens. They are a perspicacious, lucid, and adequate presentation of all that the ripest esting a discussion of the Inaugural Address has scholarship and the deepest, most sympathetic not before been given to the public; and if it thought can give to the general reader. Like shall induce those who have hastened to pro- all the volumes of this series, it is adapted as nounce against Dr. Briggs, to re-read his In- well to the general reader as to the careful student and as well to the careful student such good ground to believe it needed!—to give find the introductory pages of great value. it a first reading, the consummation which They sum up and discriminate between all that the reviewer so devoutly desires will be in a fair tradition has to tell us of the life of the Aposway of accomplishment, and the threatened tle, all that scholarship has to say on either side danger of dissension will be averted. Professor of the much vexed question of the authenticity Morris follows very closely the line of thought of the Gospel, and of the place and date of its writing, give an admirable analysis of the work, its object, plan, and characteristics, its relaavows "his frank opinion that the best way to the First Epistle of John, with a list of texts, tion to the Synoptics, to the Apocalypse, and to and a brief but well-chosen bibliography. Every Sunday-school teacher should have this modest volume, modest in size and price, but inestimable in value, before entering upon the teaching

THE MARITIME PROVINCES. A Hand-book for Travellers. A Guide to the Chief Cities, Coasts, and Islands of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, with the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland and the Labrador Coast. With four Maps and four Plans. Eighth edition revised and subgraped. Labrador Coast. With four Maps and four Plans. Eighth edition revised and enlarged. By M. F. Sweetser. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1891. \$1.50.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. A Hand - book for Travellers. With six Maps and six Panoramas, including the Appalachian Club Map. Eleventh edition revised and enlared. By M. F. Sweetser. The same. 1891. \$1.50.

A guide - book, like a prophet, has far less nonor in its own country than it deserves. Few of the American travellers to whom a Baedeker or a Murray is indispensable in Europe, have the least notion of how much a Sweetser would add of interest, and even of comfort, to their American journeyings. These guides are in nearly every respect as much the equals of the so-called higher critics, and his assurance of Baedeker in the value of the information that "so long as supreme loyalty to THE BOOK they give, as they are like those well known guides in outward appearance. They have not, it is true, the many detailed maps for which Buedeker is deservedly noted; but in one's own country such maps are not so necessary, nor indeed does the character of our country or the conditions of travel render them ess events and persons of historic or local celebrity. on the whole sufficient. Altogether, these guides are about as good as they could be made

APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF NEW YORK AND ITS
VICINITY. With Maps of New York and its
Environs. Thirteenth Year. New York:
D. Appleton and Company. 1891. 60 cents. This valuable little hand-book has been carefully revised to date, and is packed full of use. ful information. The publishers guarantee that very great value of his Review is precisely in in the very frequent mention of business names, this acuteness of discrimination: he does not no consideration has entered but the purpose of giving needed and trustworthy information. The titles are alphabetically arranged, the work being thus self - indexed. They cover all imaginable subjects, not only pointing to places of interest, giving information historical, geographical and statistical, but explaining such matters as the club life of the city, labor organizations, the geology of the island, the neighboring resorts, with other items of importance too numerous to mention. There are few, even most enthusiastic disciples will dissent; but it of old residents, who "know their New York" is not for them that Prof. Morris writes: it is so well as not to find some new thing of value

FATHER FLYNN. By George C. Needham. New York: James O'Connor.

The story, founded on fact, of the conversion of an Irish Catholic Priest, through a gospel sermon accidently heard and the reading of Rible accidently left in his hands. The account is further given of his leaving Ireland in disguise and of his-for a long time - fruitless efforts to find means of gaining a livelihood in New York. Finally he stumbled upon the work of Father O'Connor for converted Catholics, was welcomed to his home and put in the way of earning a livelihood and of aiding in the work among his former Church-fellows. The style of the book is simple, with no pretence of literary refinement, but the story is told from the heart. ADELINE'S ART DICTIONARY. Containing a Com-

plete Index of all Terms Used in Art, Architecture, Heraldry, and Archæology. Translated from the French and Enlarged. With nearly 2,000 Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1891. \$2.25.

A more useful book of reference has seldom been published. Based on an accurate and authoritative French work, its editors have added to it much from English sources that is no less accurate and important, and have thus largely increased the value of the work. The illustrations are abundant and to the purpose. The This work, a dramatic poem, has reached its definitions, though in common terms, are yet thirteenth edition in Germany. The translation clear, succinct, and adequate. The word art in the title is interpreted in its largest sense, and includes not only painting, sculpture, etching, engraving, but words used in heraldry, pottery, the arts connected with precious stones, and the like.

MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE. CON Quatre Actes par Jules Sandeau. With an Introduction and English Notes by F. M. Warren, Ph.D., Associate in Modern Languages in the Johns-Hopkins University. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company.

COLUMBA. Par Prosper Merrimée. With Intro-duction and Notes by J. A. Fontaine, Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages in the State University of Mississippi. The Same.

Two more of the excellent aids to the study of the French language, which are among the specialties of this house. The comedy by Sandeau is especially well adapted for a purpose which we are glad to see avowed by the editor, namely, the presentation to the student of the text and its translation as a piece of literature. To teach French on this plan would be a strong argument for the introduction of the language into our school course, for with it the teaching of that much neglected language. English, would of necessity be carried on at the same time. Both works are well annotated.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DR. WORCESTER'S SPEECH AGAINST THE PATTO REPORT.

[ CONTINUED FROM LAST WHEK. ]

"Now, what is the best course? Judge Breckinridge said, 'There are two courses before us, to approve or disapprove. It may be suggested that we take a third course, to refer this matter back to the Directors of Union Seminary, and I have wished that such a course might be taken; but it does not seem possible, because in that case we would lose our control over this mat-ter.' Now, if we refer this matter back, there case we would lose our control over this matter.' Now, if we refer this, matter back, there are but three things that the Directors can do. They can reconsider it, and revoke the appointment of Prof. Briggs. Then your whole difficulty is removed, and in a peaceful way. They can reconsider it, and reappoint Dr. Briggs. Then he comes to the Assembly in precisely the same position he does to this. That appointment having been made subsequent to this Assembly, will be subject to the veto of the next Assembly, and you will be in the same position in which you are to-day, except that by that time you will know a great deal more about the theological views of Prof. Briggs than you know to-day, and that that Assembly will have before it a report from this Committee of fifteen, making clear the relation of the Union Seminary and the General Assembly. The only other thing that they can do, will be, in the face of this earnest request of this Assembly and its Committee of fifteen, to refuse to reconsider the case at all, and that is the only peril to which this Assembly exposes itself by this action.

"Mr. Moderator, is it possbile that there are ten men in this Assembly who are frightened by any such spectre as that? Is it possbile that this Assembly believes for a moment that men like Dr. Dickey, Dr. Erskine, Dr. White, and Dr. Hall—that these men, when the Assembly says to them, 'We request you to open this matter and look into it in all its relations,' will sanp their fingers and say, 'Gentlemen, you have lost your control now: we will do as we

thority in this case, but we have an action taken in the last meeting of the Board of Directors of Union Seminary, which was an olive branch held out to this General Assembly, an action which was taken unanimously, as Dr. Dickey informs me. What was it? We under-stand from this Committee that there is, as I

compact which exists, we will waive our right to a veto. And you sit down with our Com-mittee, and let us come to an understading upon After an interruption, Dr. Worcester re-

"Now, even in that extreme case, that the "Now, even in that extreme case, that the Directors in their haughtiness and independence and in their silence—for it would scarcely be less than that—should defy this Assembly is bound to act now or never. What of unkindness and of uncharity is there is the faith to his Presbytery. If there is anything in the theological opinions of Dr. Briggs—which President Patton says are to call for the interference of this General Assembly, this Assembly will have all that before it and in a regular way. It will have it before it under the safeguards and with all the light secured by a proper judicial inquiry, and that will be to your advantage in settling this question in 1892. "So that it all comes to this: Have we confidence enough in the Directors of Union Seminary to waive our right of veto, and to say them, 'Brethren, we ask you to adjuthing yourselves; we ask you to do the thing which shall be for the honor of God, and for the peace of the Church of Jesus Christ'?
"Mr. Moderator and brethren, I beseech you

to take heed what you do to-day. I beseech you to remember that it is easy to do in a day what you cannot undo in a generation. I beseech you to remember that the Presbyterian Church has erred many times in the past, with all its wisdom and all its prayerfulness, and it may are a go in Let us not recent here the may err again. Let us not repeat here the follies of our fathers,; let it not appear that we have learned nothing from the bitter lessons of the past. I have often found that I had erred through acting hastily; I have seldom found that I had erred through acting deliberately. The Presbyterian Church has never been wanting in courage and loyalty to her Master. She has sometimes been a little wanting in Christian charity and forbearance and brotherly love, and that has been the secret of the sad schisms and divisions which have rent her in the past. It is a divine voice which bids us copy the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace. We have en listening to the thrilling appeals of our ome and foreign missionaries during these ays. We have seen how God has thrown wide open the doors of the whole world for the intro-duction of His truth. His own great Provi-dence is calling us to march forward to grander victories than any of the past in His name. Let us take an action to-day which shall deliver us from strife and from contention, and which shall leave us hand free and heart free to re-spond to this divine call."

The Assembly here took a recess. It is generally agreed that if the vote had been taken at once. Dr. Worcester's substitute would have been adopted.

Dr. McKibben of Cincinrati believed we are taking part in the greatest crisis. Old and New School are nothing to this. The issue is whether the Assembly will ever find a justifiable occasion for expressing its disapproval of a professor. That power can be exercised without casting reflection on the Directors of a Seminary. The Assembly did not seek this issue. It was forced upon it, and cannot be evaded It is a serious thing for a man to shake the foundations of the Church. Sixty-five Presbyteries have spoken about it. We are called to say whether we disapprove of a teacher of such views. He has spoken so as to shake confidence, and call into question fundamental views. If we veto him, and the Seminary is satisfied that he is sound, he can be re-elected. His to the missionary operations cannot fell what he believes, or where the constructions and the properties of the construction o friends cannot tell what he believes, or where is more than paper, and should be handled rev-

thing else.

Dr. Erskine regarded this the most solemn work. and important issue touching the relations of never can veto, if not now. The Inaugural teaches new and strange doctrine. The reason

and the Church are not a source of divine authority in regard to matters of salvation. Prof. Briggs' sentiments in regard to miracles and the doctrine of progressive sanctification in the future state.

Rev. James Lewis of Joliet, Ill.: The question s not one of loyalty to the Bible, but shall a committee be sent, and Prof. Briggs be meanwhile silent until the next Assembly. Too harsh action will disseminate Dr. Briggs' views, and e will be considered a martyr. Patience will be for the interests of truth.

Elder George Junkin made a legal argument for a present veto. Dr. Briggs is not yet a professor, until we act upon it. The substitute approves him, and then asks the Seminary to put him down. We say Dr. Briggs is not a fit man to be put into the chair. We are not trying him as a minister.

Dr. Parkhurst said we shall be tenderly happy when all this thing is out of the air. A poor fellow came to me at the close of a service, and said. "I don't care whether it is Briggsism or matter and look into it in all its relations,' will snap their fingers and say, 'Gentlemen, you have lost your control now; we will do as we please'? Sir, if that is the feeling toward Union Seminary, the sooner it is cut loose from the Presbyterian Church, the better. If we have not that much confidence in the honor and Christian character and wisdom of the Presbyterian ministers and elders who compose the Directory of Union Seminary, then we had better say that we want nothing more to do with Union Seminary, and the sooner it is turned adrift, the better for the Church.

"Brut Mr Moderator, we have not only the remove it. I love my friend Briggs, and he is anti-Briggsism; for God's sake, save my soul." adrift, the better for the Church.

"But, Mr. Moderator, we have not only the integrity and the honor of these men as an audifficult man to get along with. We are la boring for the interests of the Seminary and the Church. No personal consideration is going to come between the Seminary Board and the best weal of the Presbyterian Church. The Board is made up of Christian gentlemen, who are desirstand from this Committee that there is, as I have said, the shadow of a doubt coming up out of the way in which Dr. Briggs was inducted into this chair. There has been a question whether this Assembly had any authority over a transfer like this, and some of the Directors are very strongly persuaded that the Assembly has no authority in this case; and yet, by unanimous vote, and without reservation or qualification, they agreed to waive that matter, and to come before this Assembly without raising any technical question of that kind. That is a forfeiture on the part of the Directors of Union Seminary that I submit to this Assembly we can afford to meet half way. We can afford to meet half way. We can afford to go to the Directors and say to them. Since you meet us in this spirit, under the compact which exists, we will waive our right ous of handling all these matters in the best and interest. Loving the Church and the Seminary, and anticipating the time when we shall be able to see eye to eye, I close.

Ex-Moderator Smith of Baltimore regretted that incidental matters have occupied so much time. If language can mean anything, it is

vetoed now or never. They say we are bound May 1, 1891. not decide this question rightly.

Dr. Baker of Philadelphia said the simple question is whether Dr. Briggs shall be made a Professor in Union Seminary. We are not denosing him by a veto. How many would say it would be wise to make him a professor? We cannot afford to take a risk. We are trying to roll off our responsibility.

Dr. Raymond of Albany says a decision given on testimony, and there has been no testimony before us. He hoped he had a Gospel mind, and would not vote to pass judgment. The substitute was lost by the vote of 106 to 360. Dr. Logan's amendment was lost, and the report of the Committee was adopted by a vote of 440 yeas to 60 navs.

> SATURDAY, MAY 86. THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Quite a discussion arose concerning the retiring of a secretary on a salary, instead of his com ing under the Board of Relief.

The Committee on Co-operation of the Church es urged such comity and co-operation as should prevent friction and loss of efficiency in Chrisian work, and useless expenditure of men and

The Stated Clerk reported that the funds without increase, would allow the Assembly to meet on the Pacific Coast. Invitations were re-Francisco, with a guarantee of \$15,000; and free entertainment for 200 commissioners, and a fund of \$20,000. Also from Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Rev. Henry H. Rice spoke on behalf of San Francisco. Dr. Ormiston made a strong

plea for San Francisco. Rev. Arthur J. Brown spoke for Portland, and vote of twenty-one for San Francisco, and the rest of the Assembly for Portland. Kansas City was selected as an alternative place of meeting, provided satisfactory transportation arrange ments cannot be made.

THE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The Committee on Publication reported through Dr. J. G. Butler. The profits of this Board last year were \$12,517, of which \$8,344 were given to the missionary department. 1,209 Sunday-

to keep out of a chair men who cannot tell work faithfully and found no such discrepancies them in the Church, well and good. The dan-sustained. Its influence cannot fail to be most what they mean. The action of this report will as alleged. Yet there has been a saving during ger in regard to the Christian Endeavor Society do more to bring Dr. Briggs back, than any- the year of \$18,000 by change in grade of paper and similar organizations, is that we will have used, and in other ways, mostly in periodical societies outside of the control of the Session

Mr. Scott, who was on the Special Committee,

prophecy, are contrary to our Confession; so is They found many valuable suggestions in the in the book trade. That this Board has stood they had better be left alone. so many investigations, is the best proof of its soundness. Any other house would have gone to the wall. He would not serve on such a Board. Business management, like character, be investigated on this point. This Committee it can get done. had been called a white-washing Committee. It had to be such, for the other Committee painted | chairman of the sub-committee which prepared

> bly to put on the true blue. Dr. Craven showed that the seeming discrepand is as follows, and the Board of Publication were given to both Committees:

First, That for the present it is not expedien to purchase a complete outfit for manuacturing purposes. The Board of Publication is invited if at any time it may appear proper, to conside any time it may appear proper, to considfully the matter, to prepare a complete report with reference to the extent and expense of the outfit, its cost, the proper place for its location, and if in the present building, the changes requisite therein, and report the same to any

requisite therein, and report the same to any future Assembly.

Second, The Board of Publication is requested, and hereby empowered, to make a sub-division of the Business Department, with a manufacturing branch, to be placed under the charge of a competent person, who shall be held responsible to the competent person, who shall be held responsible to the competent person, who shall be held responsible to the competent person. for its proper management; and also to make a publishing and distributing branch, also in charge of a competent person, by whom the book and periodical business of the Board may be extended, and its publications brought more fully to the attention of the churches and the

Third, That the Assembly approve and commend the plan adopted by the Board in July last, of competitive bidding and contracts, and recommend its continuance, with reports from time to time to the Assembly.

Fourth, That such of the stock of books bound

rourin, that such of the stock of books bound or unbound, the sales of which have been super-seded by more recent issues, be made up into "Cheap Libraries" as far as possible, and so far as proper, donated to Sunday-schools and Home Mission stations, or any appropriate benevolent work, with a view to reducing largely each year the quantity of idle material on hand.

Fifth, That the Board be authorized to make at their convenience, a re-inventory of the mer-chandise, and such other property as is included in capital stock account, with a view to reduc-

tion of the same to a cash basis.

Sixth, That in reporting to the Assembly each year, a separate balance-sheet be presented of the Missionary Department and the Business

The case of Dr. Nathaniel West, which has been in process for several years, came up again as a complaint against the action of the Synod of Minnesota, and was dismissed.

The necrological list showed that 117 ministers Union Seminary, and his nomination must be had entered into rest during the year ending

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

orted as follows: The Committee recommend the adoption of

series of resolutions, the first of which was that the General Assembly recognized with gratitude the growing interest by the young people of our churches finding expression in the organiza-tion of young people's societies of various kinds for the promotion of Christian activity and the advancement of spiritual life, and being desir-ous of encouraging and fostering in every legitimate way the spirit of devotion to the cau imate way the spirit of devotion to the cause of Christ and of loyalty to the Church, the General Assembly heartily commends to the loving sym-pathy and oversight of Pastors, Sessions, and Presbyteries. these various young people's asso-ciations, and recommends especially that each Presbytery shall appoint a permanent committee to co-operate and counsel with them in such ways as the circumstances in each case may indicate as being wise and necessary for the highest interests of all departments of the Church's work and worship. In view of the magnitude and importance of the interests involved, the Committee recommend the appointment by the General Assembly of a special committee of seven, four ministers and three ruling elders, to take the whole subject under sideration, and report to the next General As-

Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D.D., of Baltimore. said with all the recommendations but the last he was in hearty sympathy, but as an original Christian Endeavor worker, and having organized one of the earliest societies in the Presby terian Church, somewhere about 1881 or 1882. ceived from Calvary Presbyterian Church, San he felt anxious that we should not do anything that would look toward a denominational orfrom the First Church, Portland, Oregon, with ganization, and if this proposed committee was designed to work in that direction, he wished to oppose it. He wished to see if they could not, as a Presbyterian Church, stem the tide which, just as soon as something is started that looked toward drawing all Christians to gether, organizes something else to draw them made an enthusiastic plea for Portland and the off into denominational societies. As he under-Northwest, and claimed that San Francisco had stood the resolution, it looked toward starting forfeited its claim. Portland was selected by a a movement in the Presbyterian Church to do what has been done in other denominations. While we are talking about Church unity, we should not do anything to counteract in any degree the tendency to foster the spirit of unity among our young people. He believed in denominational work, but in interdenominational comity. He had not been able to discover that the Christian Endeavor movement, as carried on in the Presbyterian Church, had weakened the allegiance of our young people to their own

them, and call for and look into the facts which they had gathered in the case, as commanded.

Mr. Shepherd of Philadelphia spoke in favor of the report of the Committee of seven of 1890, and if by having these Christian Endeavor So-

and Presbytery. In his own church the Christian Endeavor Society had been carefully made our faith in the divine Word. The Seminary and is now a member of the Board of Publication, to understand that they are only a part of the Sessions of our churches in the coming year the Assembly have no controversy, and there is and this is a guarantee that all the knowledge work to be carried on by that particular church, no need of a committee of conference. We and wisdom of that Committee will be at the not allowing them to be controlled in any way

matters as it does. No publisher can tell what book will pay. This is the most doubtful thing cieties were doing very well, and he thought

Rev. J. C. Halliday of Ohio advocated the formation of a Westminster League.

Rev. George P. Hays, D.D,. of Kansas City, was in favor of giving the Presbyteries and is a tender plant, and ought not to be suspect- Sessions some chance to do something without ed. The strange thing is that the Church does the domineering of the General Assembly, when not buy more of its own books, and it needs to the Assembly has more work to do now than Rev. John J. Francis of Cincinnati was the

the Board red, and now he wanted the Assem- this resolution. He believed this was a subject of immense importance to the Presbyterian Church, and one that would have overshadowed ancy alleged, had no existence in fact. The re- all others, had it not been for the one great port of the Committee of seven was adopted, subject that had been before them. The overtures presented to the Committee had suggestis to have a rest. The thanks of the Assembly ed that there are great numbers of independent societies in our churches working heartily in sympathy with the Sessions and with the Presbyteries, that are not in any way connected with the Christian Endeavor Societies, and recognizing that organization to the exclusion of others, would be to leave them out in the cold. Franklin L. Shepherd of Philadelphia, said

one thing which bids us be cautious in whatever we do, is the wonderful spontaneity of this movement. The Christian Endeavor Society had been a most wonderful means of utilizing the training that our young people receive in their Sabbath-schools, and marvellous results have been accomplished through this means. He said he feared that if we lay upon this movement the hand of ecclesiasticism, we shall do away with its spontaneity. The interest which a person feels in a subject, is often in proportion to the feeling that he has originated the movement. He saw no reason to fear that Presbyteries and Sessions would fail to take care of heartily. the subject, and they should not run the risk of stifling the spontaneity which prevailed at the present time, by bringing the societies under direct ecclesiastical supervision on the part of the General Assembly, which is what the appointment of the special committee means.

Dr. McKibben of Cincinnati, who has opposed the Christian Endeavor movement so violently in The Herald and Presbyter, opposed this movement because of its pledge, and because of its loose interdenominational affiliations. His sentiments met with strong denials, and the Asembly showed its enthusiastic endorsement of Society which reached the young people in 8,500 of its churches, and was spreading in them at the rate of two or three a day.

Rev. A. A. Fulton of China, said he was op-

posed to appointing the proposed committee. Let these Christian Endeavor Societies, and all the other societies, alone, under the care of Presbyteries and Sessions. He did not believe there was a man in the Assembly who had had more to do with Christian Endeavor, than he had during his year of furlough in this country. In answer to several overtures with reference He had been to many societies in different parts to Christian Endeavor and other Young People's of the country, and had pledged the members Societies, the Committee on Bills and Overtures of them to give two cents a week for mission work. He had received hundreds of dollars be lost. Baptists, certainly, have no cause for since he came to Detroit, and had already near-panic over the revision of creeds and the recastwork. He had received hundreds of dollars be lost. ly \$10,000 pledged in this way. And in the next year he would receive nearly \$5,000 from this source. As to the statement that Universalist and Unitarian societies are recognized, he denied that it was so. What might have been in the year-book three years ago, he did not know: but they are not recognized now. We could safely leave these societies to our Presbyteries and Sessions. If they would let the matter

alone, they would raise \$200,000 for mission work from these young people. Rev. Horace E. Porter of Birmingham. said as perhaps the youngest member of this Assembly, he wished to state that the work of the Christian Endeavor societies had brought the young people of the Southern churches out of their perjudice against Northern churches, into the beautiful harmony and fellowship with the young people of the North. If they believed in Church unity, if they wished to hold out the hand of fellowship to their Southern brethren, there was no better means of accomplishing that than through the Christian En deavor, which is denominational and yet so

beautifully interdenominational. Rev. D. B. Sinclair regarded these societies as doing superficial work, and as taking our young people off to other denominations. Church federation was desirable rather than undenomfederation was desirable rather than undenominationalism. That part of the report recommending the appointment of a committee to consider the subject, and report to the next Assembly was overwhelmingly devfeated, and the Assembly set its seal of approval on the Christian Endeavor and all other young people's the consideration were read hold that his revelations were conversed and whose writings we have read hold that his revelations were Christian Endeavor and all other young people's societies, and concluded to leave them to the wisdom of the Presbyteries, and to let well enough alone.

The matter of the seal was finally put over to the next Assembly with the serpent left out. The Committee further reported on an invitation from the National Temperance Society and Publication House, inviting the Assembly to send delegates to the National Temperance Association, to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 15, 1891; committee recommending an answer that while in full sympathy with every movement for the promotion of temperance, it is not the habit of this Assembly to send dele gates to a non-ecclesiastical body. Adopted.

This General Assembly would affectionately call upon all the members of our Church, to so regard their obligations to Christ, as to see to it that they take no part in amusements which they cannot take in His name.

Dr. Ramsay made the report of the Committee on Temperance, commending the work of the Permanent Committee. The progress of the work was stated. Public sentiment is improving. The churches were urged to contribute to this Board, and to work for this cause in Church lines. The Sessions were urged to provide for Biblical temperance instruction in the Sunday-schools. The members of the Church are exhorted to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors in all places. The Assembly regrets that Congress did not join civilized nations in restricting this traffic in the Congo Free State. Members of the Church are urged to read the tract which gives the past deliverthis Board, and to work for this cause in to read the tract which gives the past deliverinces of the Assembly on this subject.

Rev. I. N. Hays, D.D., Chairman of the Permanent Committee, said he did not yet under-stand this question, why the people did not rise if he does not seek to acquire the shrewdness so if he does not seek to acquire the shrewdness so up at once and demand the suppression o intemperance. The example of the Church must become a power in this matter. It will be a shame if this nation shall not join the other nations in the Congo matter.

Rev. Alexander Allison of Philadelphia, told of the organization of the women of the Presbyterian churches in that city.

terian churches in that city.

Continued on Eighth Page.

# The Religious Dress.

The Examiner is not greatly alarmed at the Theological Unrest" of the time, albeit some are in fear that the foundations of faith will be

It is always well to look facts in the face It is always well to look facts in the face. Dangers are not averted either by ignoring or underrating them. The more clearly we see what is damaging to Christianity in present tendencies of thought, the better we shall be able to guard against real perils. We should not forget that in religious history the times of most marked advance have been the times of excited normals; interest and turbulent debots. excited popular interest and turbulent debate. A placid lake is beautiful, but a rapid river is better for turning mill wheels. Without movement, there can be no progress. Stirring up does good where their is vitality and whole-someness; it can do no harm where there is stagnation and decay.

The essential truths of Christianity have

The essential truths of Christianity nave nothing to fear from being examined and talked about. On the contrary, the better they are known, the more they will commend themselves to the minds of men. Very possibly, certain forms of statement may be abandoned. But if the thing is saved, it matters little if the name solembly testified his adherence to the West-

ing of articles.

But Christians of every name may well find courage and comfort in the assurance that the great "fundamentals" of our common faith only show the plainer and stand the firmer when swept by storms, and even when left bare of the shelters and supports with which men have mistakingly sought to protect them. The super-human character of the Bible, its absolute free-dom from moral and doctrinal error, the love and holiness of God revealed in Christ for man's salvation and sanctification—these basal verities are emerging, we believe, through the prevail-ing ferment into wider knowledge and more

general acceptance.
In so far as attention is focussed upon these and similar elemental Christian ideas, more is gained than lost by their agitation. The main risk is of minor issues being raised into facti-tious importance. Our wise policy, as defend-ers of the faith, is to confine the conflict to the real field, and to busy ourselves, not so much in refuting errors, as in asserting the truths that have been always clung to and we will always

The Christian Advocate, noting that the Swedenborgian church which only has a few thousand members in this country, has split, continues:

What calls itself the Independent Church of Pennsylvania has seceded from the general body of the Church. A member of the regular churches says that the Church of Pennsylvania wants to make a sort of God of Swedenborg, supernatural, and some of them have said to us that they consider him as much of a prophet and seer as Isaiah, while others hold that his and seer as issual, while others hold that his revelations were designed chiefly as expositions and elucidations. Their system admits of all sorts of dilutions and adaptations. Numerically they have made less progress than any other body with a tithe of their pretensions. Some of Swedenborg's conceptions are grand, but the best of them are merely modifications of what those of the prophets and New Testament writers, who abound in symbols, have said The real reason why his new Church has made such small progress is that the evidence that he was under many hallucinations of purely subjective origin is convincing.

The Intelligencer has this to say touching Lev. xi. 5, of which the translation is, "The

which certainty in respect to the living creatures, the beasts, birds and reptiles, of the ancient Hebrew, is unattainable at present.

We cannot vacate our power through sympathy and claimed that the Committee had done its cieties and things of that kind, we can keep mid-week prayer-meeting also be generously is said by one of the best and most recent ausustained. Its influence cannot fail to be most beneficent.

The report closed with two resolutions: 1, that earnest prayer be made throughout the Church for a great increase in the number of conversions during the ensuing year; 2, that the Sessions of our churches in the coming year.

Mr. A. D. F. Randolph has faith in the Prespectation Board of Publication, and the Committee of which he was a member desired to relieve of which he was a member desired to relieve the Board of the spirit of doubt and distrust. They found many valuable suggestions in the report of the Special Committee, which they had adopted. The Board at its own option, used these suggestions. The books of the Board are rasonable price, and as cheaply as others. Cheapness ought not to enter into religious matters as it does. No publisher can tell what the recognizes each society as it exists in the pook will pay. This is the most doubt link and that they are only a part of the special committee, who was on the Board of the Board of the Lording and that they are only a part of the work to be carried on by that particular church, and that they are only a part of the sessions of our churches in the coming year; 2, that the sensing year; 2, that the Sessions of our churches in the coming year seek to enlist the interest of the Sunday-seek to enlis

The Episcopal Recorder is moved, by the wrecking of two Philadelphia banks and a trust company, and large losses of the funds of the city, to inveigh against "the carelessness and recklessness which appear to be increasing among those who occupy positions of trust":

cers of every church, and as has not infrequent-happened in the past, serious loss may be read-ily sustained if repeated warnings are allowed

to go unheeded. We believe that the true Christian will best

Rev. Mr. Thompson of Colorado, called attention to the importance of the teaching of temperance in the public schools. The work of the women in the temperance work, was commended by the Assembly. mended by the Assembly.

The Committee on Theological Seminaries through Dr. Patton, completed its report. A new theological Seminary at Omaha was reported. Twenty-five acres of land have been given for this purpose, and more help is in view. This new Seminary was welcomed most

may be unwisely influenced by their private interests.

The personal character of those having the management of banks and kindred establishments cannot be too closely scanned. So well recognized is this principle, that men of character are generally selected as officers; but it would be well that high moral and religious character should be supplemented by business qualities of equal excellence. Church officers and all who have charge of trust funds, should look well to this matter. . . Nor should they be misled by the specious argument that we are bound to do as well for others as we strive to do for ourselves. Such reasoning is fallacious. We have a certain right to do what we will with our own, yet we have no right to incur any particular risk for others.

The Christian is bound to do all in his power to prevent any scandals which may bring dishonor upon the cause he represents, and such scandals are far less likely to occur where trust money is managed by an over prudent treasurer, than by one whose reputation is largely based upon his brilliant financial ability.

The Observer holds the following language touching the several interrogatories of the Union Seminary directors, and which most cortainly Prof. Briggs had no hand in framing, or

minster Confession. In these answers Pro Briggs, after months of storm and darks emerges at precisely the same aperture by which he entered. Preceding the Inaugural, in which he began this conflict, he publicly avowed his adoption of the Presbyterian Confession, and solemnly promised not to "teach or inculcate anything which shall appear to me to be subversive of the said system of doctrines." On the eve of the General Assembly, which was to indee whether this promise was fulfilled to judge whether this promise was fulfilled reiterates, in this catechetical form, the phatic avowals of Jan. 20th, to these same directors. Do these answers alter the situation in the slightest? Do they in any way mitigate or modify what is criticised and antagonized in his writings as erroneous? He expresses no regret. He makes no withdrawal. He promises no amendment. He says, in effect: You perceive that all critics are utterly wrong. From the beginning I insisted that my ideas as to the Scriptures, as to the Church, as to the future state, and all other controverted questions, were entirely in harmony with Presbyterian standards. These are my positions; there they remain, and you must make the best of them as you can, for I declare them to be thoroughly confessional. If you think differently, it is your misfortune, and not my fault. phatic avowals of Jan. 20th, to these

you can, for I declare them to be thoroughly confessional. If you think differently, it is your misfortune, and not my fault.

Augustine, in the earlier part of his career, published views on the freedom of the will and kindred points, that he afterward regretted when study and experience changed his views. At the climacteric of his powers and labors, he reviewed and annotated his own works, and in those points where his views had changed, he made corrections, frankly acknowledging his mistakes, modestly explaining or modifying his statement, and thus added to the glory of his name and genius by publishing his "Retractationes," a monument of noble, Christian manliness. Now, if Professor Briggs has been convinced that his way of treating the Bible is not right, that his way of treating in regard to what openly antagonizes evangelical truth and power, that his sweeping assertions in regard to the future state are utterly confusing, to the ordinary mind, then let him review his own work, and try to repair damages by a simple, definite, unmistakable retraction of his various objectionable statements.

Our contemporary's citation is happy, in so

Our contemporary's citation is happy, in se far as it makes for calmness and patien the part of the Church, at such a time as this That spirit maintained, it may be that the Church's modern annals will be adorned by such men as was Augustine in his riper years. There will be much more hope of this when once it is settled just where a man is to stand, and yet not be hastily spurned as an enemy of the faith.

#### The Sundan School.

INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

THE DIVIDED KINGDOM OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH.

SUNDAY, June 21, 1891. THE CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH. Date 586 B. C. Babylon was now the great world empire. In Athens Solon had lately been author of the Book of Kings, who evidently legislating; the first of the Pythian games had did not live to see the close of the captivity been celebrated two years before. HISTORIC CONNECTION.

2 Kings xxiii, xxiv.; 2 Chron. xxxiv. 29-

EXEVI. 12. The immediate result of the finding of the Book of the Law (Lesson for June 14), was a solemn covenant of obedience to Jehovah made by Josiah and all classes of the people (2 Kings xxiii. 2, 3). Then ensued a celebration of the since the earliest days (verse 22), with an elaborate ordering of the temple ritual (2 Chron. xxxv. 15), and after this a complete purification of the land from every vestige of idolatry, not in Judah only (2 Kings xxiii. 4-14), but

also in Israel. (15-20) It was thirteen years after the finding of the Book of the Law, years which had doubtless been pretty fully occupied in these stringent reforms, that the nation became involved in war; decline. (The prophecy of Nahum had recently whence, perhaps, he had seen the army of the with that power.) It was Egypt, now strong and aggressive under Necho, the son of the great Psammeticus, with whom Josiah became involved. Necho was on his way with a large Chaldea was perhaps confederate with him, but dreaming of world empire, and as a preliminary, was pausing by the way to reduce the lesser nations to subjection. It was probably because powerful a foe. They met in the valley of resumed. Megiddo, in the plain of Esdraelon (2 Chron. xxxv. 22), that historic battle-field of the nations, and there Josiah was wounded unto death. It was an irreparable blow to his country. No wonder that Jeremiah lamented for him, and all xiii. 6, and xiv., were written to encourage the the singing men and singing women spake of him people during this siege. in their lamentation (verse 25, compare Jer. xxii. 10. 18. Zech. xii. 11), for with his death

deepening darkness, until its final extinction. Jehoahaz, the second son of Josiah, king, but of explanation. this did not please Pharaoh-Necho, who after three months deposed him, having taken him the country to tribute (2 Kings xxiii. 33).

xxvi. 10, 11, 20-23), and oppressions of the peo-

By this time Assyria had fallen, its territory divided between Babylon and Media. Egypt had but that the army overtook them at six hours not succeeded in extending its empire toward distance, and discomfiting Zedekiah's guard, of Babylon, having defeated Necho at the great | uchadnezzar's headquarters at Riblah. battle of Carchemish, had extended his domain from the Euphrates to the river of Egypt (Num. enough to lend him active support (verse 7). turbulence Jehoiakim died (verse 6), and was high social position, would do well to study Bible," was the reply. And again to the same the swarms of people who come to us from succeeded by his son Jehoiachin, a youth of with self-examination and prayer.

This prince seems to have been under the (verse 8, compare Jer. xxii. 26), who, as we also burned on the tenth day of the fifth Word of God in his experience. One who has learn from Jeremiah, had through her father month), the officer who perhaps had had charge felt its power in forgiveness and peace and If we are content to allow our cities to be govconsiderable connection with Egypt (xxvi. 22, of the siege, (and in accordance with the word hope, and the witness of the Spirit, needs no erned by the least intelligent and least moral compare xiii. 18, 19, xxix. 2). Perhaps it of the Lord by Jeremiah xxi. 10, xxxiv. 2, other evidence. He knows whom he has be-elements of their population, we must not comhoiachin's accession (2 Kings xxiv. 11), follow- seems to have been instigated by the Edomites through the whole; revealing a God worthy to when the laws cease to give the community ing it shortly himself (verse 12). The king (compare Obadiah, 10, 11; Ezek. xxv. 12; Psa. be the eternally self-existent Creator and Ruler that perfection upon which its very existence surrendered at discretion, and was carried cap- cxxxvii. 7). This Nebuzar adan, captain of of all things; having the attributes of divinity. tive to Babylon, with a long train of princes and the guard (compare Gen. xxxvii. 36), or chief of and doing divine works; offering eternal salva-inclined to depend upon lynching to set us officers (among them a young priest of high the executioners, was in fact the highest officer tion for sinners, its words having the majrank, named Ezekiel-Ezek. i. 1, 2, xl. 1, com- of the realm, contrary to what we should ex- esty and purity and benevolence and patience of pare Jer. xxix. 1), and more than 8,000 of the pect of one who exercised such functions. Those divinity. And the Book itself is further witof prominence fled to Eygpt at this time (Jer. member that one of the Caliph Haroun Al man's consciousness, and by its revelation of xxiv. 8). In captivity Jehoiachin lingered for Raschid's confidential companions, was his future things, fortified also with such divine thirty-seven years-long after the period of to- high officer, Mesrour, the executioner, and this credentials as prophecy and miracles. For the day's lesson.

Still Nebuchadnezzar left to the country some | Eastern usage. the various factions. Before long, encouraged until colonists could be sent. by the time-serving prophets (xxviii. 1-5), he Thus was brought low that throne of David, who came from God and declared His will; one began to intrigue with Edom, Moab, Amon, which for more than five hundred years had with the Father and the Resurrection and the Tyre and Sidon (xxvii.), probably concerting been the central point of the revelation of Je. Life. a combined movement against Babylon, and hovah to man. The nation had fallen by its own And He gave His Apostles authority to speak ligent physician can use it; and it certainly in the meantime seeking to avert suspicion by iniquity. Being left to the freedom of their in His name, and their words were not to be promises, in many cases, a material and comsending ambassadors to Babylon with assurances own will, the people, as a people, had lost the received as "the words of men, but as it is in fortable prolongation of life, and probably in a of fidelity (xxix. 3). In this he seems not prize of their high calling. And yet was not truth the Word of God." Thus we have in the less number of cases, a radical cure of the dis-

moned to Babylon (li. 59), but was permitted to return home again, where, in his ninth year, he openly rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar (2 Kings xxiv. 20).

THE LESSON. 2 Kings xxv. 1-12. Parallel passage, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 11-21.

GOLDEN TEXT-Come, and let us return unto the Lord.-Hos. vi. 1. VERSE 1. It is to be observed that from this

time the history is very exact about dates. They had become a matter of memory with the (compare verses 22-80 with 2 Chron. xxxi. 20-28). From verse 6 we learn that Nebuchadnezzar did not advance in person to Jerusalem, but remained at his headquarters at Riblah, in the Cœle-Syrian valley, on the northwest boundary between Palestine and Damascus. He was indeed occupied in the reduction, not only of Palestine, but of its confederates, Tyre, Amon, and Moab (Ezek. xxi. 19, 20, 22, 28; xxvi. 1-7). passover such as had not been known in Judah From this point of vantage all Judea was overrun, its fortified towns, as we learned in a previous lesson, having been reduced to two, besides Jerusalem (Jer. xxxiv. 7). The Babylonian army appears to have surrounded Jerusalem with a wall of investment (Ezek. xii. 12), besides building those movable towers with battering rams, etc. (forts), such as are seen in the Assyrian sculptures.

VERSE 2. The city made a brave defence in a siege that has become a proverb in history for but not, this time, with Assyria, now in its the extremity of its horrors, and the heroism with which they were endured. It lasted for been uttered from Elkosh near the Tigris, one year, five months, and twenty-seven days. In order to increase the fighting strength of the Medes under Phraortes on the way to do battle capital, slaves (chiefly sold for debt) were freed (Jer. xxxiv. 8, 9, compare, however, 10, 11), and a part of the city, useless, in view of the diminished number of the inhabitants, was needs wise handling. He has taken his opinions demolished, and the materials used for defence on the word of others, and this is reasonable army, to attack the waning power of Nineveh. (xxxiii. 4). The king showed weakness by yet he would now see for himself. Right here his many vacillations of policy, now sending to many, from a pride of reason and a false idea in any case there is no doubt that he was Jeremiah for counsel (xxi. 1, 2, xxxvii, 3), of independency, swing away into doubt. Here and then unable to make up his mind to act is where doubt should have proofs. upon it. (xxxiv. 2-6, xxxviii. 17, 18. The whole of this chapter is significant.) The siege was ened his own attempt to restore the ancient into Phoenicia (xxxvii. 5-7), but the relief was boundaries of Israel, by uniting Samaria with of short duration. Hophra, the grandson of

> The city was very strongly fortified (2 Chron. xxxii. 5, xxxiii. 14), and was defended with great bravery, notwithstanding the moral weak ness engendered by factional strife. Zech. xii.

Verse 3. At last the famine became so extreme, that there was no longer strength enough the beginning of the end had come. The re- for resistance. How terrible it was, we read in maining years of the national life were years of Lamentations iv. 8, v. 10, iv. 3, 4, 5, 10, ii. 20; Ezek. v. 10, Jer. xxi. 7, 9, xxxii. 24, xxxviii. 9, For some unexplained reason the people made etc.—an appalling picture, which needs no word

VERSE 4. The Revised Version says, Then a breach was made in the city (that is, in the captive by treachery (2 Kings xxiii. 33, compare | wall), evidently the northern wall (Ezek. ix. 2), Ezek. xix. 4, Lam. iv. 20, 21), and made his which would be the most accessible. We learn elder brother, Eliakim, king, under the name from Jer. xxxix. 3 of a council of war being of Jehoiakim. At the same time he condemned held in the gate by the Babylonian officers, and from verse 4 we learn that Zedekiah (not men-The eleven years of Jehoiakim's reign, were tioned in this verse of the lesson) was among characterized by abominations (2 Chron. xxxvi. the party who fled from the city, going down 8, Jer. vii. 8,-10), among which were the the deep cleft of the Tyropeon valley, between persecution of the prophets (2 Kings xxiv. 4, the Temple Mount and Mount Zion, that busy second quarter of our last lesson (2 Chron. ple (Jer. xxi. 18-18, Hab. ii 9-17). The capital xxxiii. 14), past the Pool of Siloam (Shelah came the scene of the severest dissensions Neh. iii. 15, compare John ix. 7), and so out by (Jer. xxvi. 1-11, 16-18, ttc.) of two irrecon- the gate of the fountain of En Rogel (believed cilable parties: the party of apostasy (Jer. vii. by the Palestine Exploration Society to be the 18, xxiii. 18, 14, co npare Lam. iv. 12, 13, Pool of Bethesda, John v. 2), at the feet of the xiii. 2-4, Ezek. xiii. 1-7); and the party of king's garden in the narrow area between the orm which was fast degenerating into two walls where the valleys of the Kedron and legalism and intellectualism (Jer. vii. 22-24, ix. Gihon meet, at the southeastern corner of the 28, 24, 26). The prophets as a body became city. It was by night, as Ezekiel had prophesied base, though a few rose to greater spiritual (xii. 12), that the fugitive party went down heights than had yet been reached; but though this narrow way, concealed by the shadow of this, not only for the sake of others, but for his among the small body of the followers of these, the two walls, and passing out at the gate, dug own sake. He should be sure of the foundathere was a wonderful progress in religious life, their way through that wall which the Chaltheir teachings and warnings were alike power- deans had built against the city round about,

less to quicken the nation to a true spirituality. and so hurried away toward the plain of Jericho. VERSES 5, 6. Not with such speed, however,

xxxiv. 5; Josh. xv. 4, 47; Isa. xxvii. 12, etc.). xvii. 18). To slay his sons before his eyes, was ough investigation. The date of the battle of Carchemish (606 or a refinement of cruelty which made a great immade Baruch write in a book his prophecies of in Mizpah, and were subsequently carried to evidences sufficient to satisfy the unprejudiced So it seems that there are some petty annoyjudgment (Jer. xxxvi. 1). Jehoiakim would not | Egypt (xli. 10); Zedekiah was blinded (a fa- reason. It is reasonable to believe what our listen to them, but cut the book in pieces and vorite punishment, as we learn from the monuthrew it on the fire (verses 22, 23); none the ments, and compare Judges xvi. 21), bound with less, Nebuchadnezzar appeared in Jerusalem the two chains of brass, his hands and his feet benext year, put Jehoiakim to tribute, and carried ing each fettered together with one chain, and off the vessels of the temple to Babylon (3 Chron. he was carried captive to Babylon. The princes xxxvi. 6). After three years Jehoiakim rebelled who had fled with him were put to death (Jer. (2 Kings xxiv. 1), being perhaps instigated xxxix. 6), a righteous retribution for their guilty thereto by Necho, who, however, was not strong neglect of the responsibilities of their privileged position. Ezek. xxxiv. is a strong pre- to read on the evidences of Christianity, he Judah was overrun with enemies, vassals of sentation of the facts—a chapter which the sons replied, "Read the Bible." "But 1 want a book lax or too poorly enforced; it may be that we Babylon (verse 2), and in the midst of this and daughters of wealthy parents, of those in on the evidences," said his inquirer. "Read the ought to exclude more vigorously than we do

VERSES 8, 9. One month and one day later Egypt, that Nebuchadnezzar sent an army to of the temple, as also of the palaces (2 Chron. better class of the people (verse 12). Many men who have read the Arabian Nights, will re- nessed by its agreement with nature and with seems to have been quite in accordance with authenticity and credibility of the Bible, abund-

degree of independence, having raised Mat- Verses 10, 11. The destruction of the city as the Word of God, given to us by men who "spake taniah, the youngest son of Josiah, and uncle of a place of defence or refuge, was complete. The as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." It Jehoiachin, to the throne, changing his name greater part of the population was deported to was through the inbreathing of the Spirit, that to Zedekiah, and exacting from him a most Babylonia - including the better class of the its writers were guided in giving it to us. It solemn oath of allegiance (2 Chron. xxxvi. 13, citizens, the deserters to the enemy, and the is therefore the word of the Holy Ghost, who Ezek. xvii. 13). For eleven years he reigned, remnant of the multitude, that is, of the people also witnesses with it in our hearts, and gives it doing evil in the sight of Jehovah. Jerusalem capable of hearing arms, not residents of the power. Our Lord Jesus Christ referred to the Old and the temple became the scene of every idol- city-the people of the land. Those who were Testament and appealed to it as proof of His own atry (Ezek. viii.), and the internal affairs of left, were not merely the very poor (Jer. xl. 6, divinity. He could not have been the greatest ley treatment," has in many cases certainly arthe realm sank into the grossest disorder (Jer. xxxix. 10), but those who would not be danger- and best of men, as all allow, and not have been xxi. 11, 12), probably because the king was too ous-the peacefully inclined. The intention was sincere and true in His character and claims. weak in character to cope with the intrigues of evidently to keep the land from going to waste, And He claimed to be the Son of Ged, the Word This information comes from a physician, who

through the history of this people there had been a remnant of faith, with hearts open to the light, to a light which was, in fact, growing ever brighttry, comparing with that of the princely it and to die by it. prophet Isaiah—a work so eminently spiritual and far-reaching-and not find irrefragable evispiritual capacity, which was full of promise for all that the nation signified to the world.

It is a matter of the deepest significance, conveying in a striking manner a lesson which this entire history is given to reveal, that the down-fall of the nation "did not take place until ject. They will need to be compared, and their the truths and precepts of religion were already strong enough to be able to live on alone." All through the centuries those truths, given by the word of prophets, had become more and more clearly apprehended; in the very heart of a decaying and apostatizing nation, had been nourished this imperishable, spiritual seed. Thus, though the outward life of Israel had perished, yet its inward life would, through years of us and fits us and finds us, in the secret recesses darkness, be preparing for a new and more potent manifestation. The very providences which so signally revealed God's power and his and hear what the Spirit says. Never as now hatred of sin, were the promise of a new and better covenant. The night had come, but it erally read, so carefully studied, and so univerenfolded the assurance of a brighter and better of God to salvation to everywhere it is "the power of God to salvation to every one that believeth."

#### Christian Endeavor.

When a young man comes to the age when he begins to think and reason for himself, he

Could such a book as President Mark Hopkins' Evidences of Christianity." be put into the Josiah apprehended that Necho's designs threat- for a time interrupted by an excursion of Egypt hands of every young man, it would be a great blessing. One was a skeptic, because he did not know that the Bible had such evidences, Judah, that he was induced to offer battle to so Necho, was soon discomfitted, and the siege was and thought that it must be believed without reason. To every doubting Thomas, the Lord would show His hands and His feet, that he may see. And if one be doubtful, let him keep his doubts to himself, except to seek a solution from one who knows the truth. Satan will sow doubts fast enough without human aid. Praver s an antidote to doubt

> Prayer Meeting Topic, June 14. Our Father's Book: How Shall We Use It? Prov

ii. 1-4, Josh. i. 8, John v. 39. When Sir Walter Scott, the "golden hearted," was on his death-bed, surrounded by his books, which he loved so well, he said to Lockhart, his son-in-law, "Bring me the Book. Lockhart not being sure what book he meant, said, "What book?" The reply was, "There is but one Book; bring me the Bible." Before all other books, this is the Book. Every Christian must be a man of "one book." And this book is to him supreme authority. It is "the word of God." The Bible not only contains the Word of God, but it is the Word of God. Having accepted it as such, it become the only infallbile rule of faith and practice. It is a "thus saith the Lord" in all matters concerning which it speaks. "To the Law and to the Testimony, if they speak not according to

His faith in God's Word is the substance of

them."

He should be able to do

One must now give a reason for his ignorance parents believed, what we have been taught by Jonah, to the uttermost parts of the earth. Afour masters, what our nation believes, what ter all, it is better to bear the ills we have, than 250.000,000 of Christendom believe, unless we fly to others that we know not of. have some overwhelming evidence to the contrary. The Bible brings proofs, evidences, witnesses. These witnesses or evidences have been classed as internal, external, and experimental. When Lord Hailes was asked for the best book

Spirit. Like the written constitution and law of our land, it is supreme authority in its teachings, and in the words which express its er and brighter. It is impossible to study the teaching. It is reasonable to believe that the work of that prince of prophets, Elijah, a work Bible is the Word of God. Then it is reasonable almost entirely shut up to the merely local and to have faith in it, to trust its Saviour fully and temporal contest with outward and visible idola- wholly, to rest our all upon its truth, to live by

Our Father has given us this Book, this revelation of Himself and His will, that we may dence of a national growth, both in mental and know Him and believe in Him, and obey and love and serve Him. His book is to be read, to be studied, memorized, to be searched, as for everlasting life. It is the only book that tells about the future life, and its relation to this life. Here are sixty-six books all on one subtruths harmonized and systematized. We want to know what the Bible teaches. And this may be answered briefly by Catechisms and Confessions of Faith, which systematize its teachings. The Scriptures teach "what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man." It is a book of doctrines and duties. There is no othersuch practical book. It meets of our consciousness, and in the practical duties of daily life. It is to be used. We are to know has the Bible been so widely circulated, so gen-Our Lord would have us search it, to know of Him for ourselves, and then take it into all the world and preach it to every creature. Should a dear friend write us from abroad, we would not only read the letter, but reread it, until we had its contents by heart. Much "more should we cherish the Word of God, which gives us news from our Heavenly Father of heavenly things, and of eternal life.

HOME LONGING.

I would go home; My heart is filled with longing The Father's house to see. From busy earth-crowds thronging.
At rest with Him I'd be. In youth I o'er life's sea went sailing. Nor dreamed of aught but joys unfailing But now, alas, with pennons trailing, I would go home

I would go home; I'm weary of thy troubles O world of sad unrest; Thou giv'st but empty bubbles To those who love thee best. While God doth will, I still will carry My cross unflinching, though it harry My inmost soul, until I tarry With Christ at ho

I would go home; I've seen in glorious vision The heavenly mansions fair, In dreams, the fields Elysian I've trod without a care. As swallow homeward doth go flying Her sheltered nest in prospect eyeing, So doth my soul now yearn, loud crying To be at home.

I would go home: The restless brook, its sea. And I. from earth-wants craven In port would safely be.
Though it be night, with shadows falling, The darkness will not be appalling, For I shall hear my Saviour calling, " My child, come home!"

Owego, N. Y. J. T. GREENLEAF NO ESCAPING LITTLE PESTS AND

ANNOYANCES. The recent letter of Dr. Sheldon Jackson from which we picked out an illustration, to urge the exceeding care and caution to be used this word, it is because there is no light in in venturing on the thin ice of discussion and controversy, which may break through and let as down into deep waters; contained also anthe things hoped for by the Christian, the evipoint a moral. It is all about a miserable in One, however, may be called upon to give a of these little tormentors as the pests of torrid climates, rising in the hot and steaming atmos phere of the swamp and the jungle, from which we might escape by flying to more Northern The Bible holds such a position in the world as the sacred Book of Christendom; has been believed in by so many of the greatest and believed in by so many of the greatest and latitudes. But he tells us that in no part of the wisest and best of earth; has done so much and so stinging as in the Arctic circle! He tells more for the civilization and uplifting of the us (not in the letter, but by word of mouth, for the East; but on the contrary, Nebuchadnezzar made him a prisoner, and carried him to Nebrace than all other books; is so wonderful in he was in the office on Monday, to bid us gooditself, and so much is claimed for its faith by bye before starting on another voyage to the Verse 7. Terrible judgments came upon the believers, that no candid man can refuse to North) that once when his ship (the Bear) was wretched king for his breach of faith (Ezk. give it a careful reading, and its claims a thoranchored a mile from the shore, and the wind happened to blow from the land, the mosquitoes came in such clouds and the torment 605 B. C.), the fourth year of Jehoiakim, is pression. Jeremiah records it twice (xxxix. 6, and disbelief. It is a reasonable thing to believe dreadful, that the captain had to haul up his notable as being the year in which Jeremiah lii. 10). The king's daughters were left behind that the Bible is the Word of God. It presents anchor, and put out three or four miles to sea. ances that we cannot escape by fleeing, like

A LESSON IN GOVERNMENT.

A writer on Topics of the Time in the current Century Magazine thus points the moral of the recent riots in Cincinnati and New Orleans: It may be that our immigration laws are too question, he gave the same reply. To one who Europe, but our worst evils in government are will read the Bible candidly, and then do what not due so much to bad immigrants as to native (compare Jer. lii. and Josephus, who notes the it bids him-make experiment of faith and obe-indifference, or connivance, or cowardice, which dominion of his mother, Nehushta, the brazen marvellous coincidence that Herod's temple was dience and prayer—it will prove itself to be the permits or encourages ignorant or vicious immigrants to be put to base uses for political ends. was as a consequence of her intrigues with xxxviii. 18, 23), gave command for the burning lieved. The character of the Bible is that of no plain if they make and administer laws to suit other book. Here are sixty-six books written their own tastes; and we must be prepared to siege Jerusalem within three months of Je- xxxvi. 19) of the grandees. To this severity he during 1,500 years, with one plan running face, sooner or later, the crisis which will come depends. If we are going to do this, and are straight when the crises arrives, it would be wise to have some system of martial law in readiness for use, for that would be at once a more effective and a more civilized method than that of a mob.

HOPE FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE. We recently called attention to three methods ant proof can be given. The Bible claims to be of treatment of tubercular diseases, hitherto regarded as incurable, which gave some hope of prolonged lives, and even of radical cures. As to one of these, further information gives us increased confidence. Dr. Koch's proposed treatment has hardly realized the great expectations formed of it, and while we may dismiss the "goat's-blood-injection treatment," there is no longer a doubt that what is known as the" Shurrested, and seems to have entirely cured, tubercular diseases, even in their advanced stages. itself, God manifest in the flesh, the only one was compelled by ill health several years ago, to retire from the practice of his profession, but whose interest in its progress remains unabated. This treatment is at least harmless; any intelto have been quite successful; he was sum- the gracious purpose of Jehovah thwarted. All Bible "our Father's Book," inspired by the Holy ease. It is certainly a hopeful remedy.

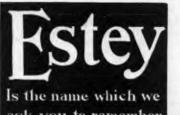


are extravagant to purchase, but they are extravagant to wear. Especially is this true of laces, embroideries, and all delicate fabrics. The washing of such articles should never be attempted without Ivory Soap. Ivory gives a fine lather, free from oil or grease. It is mild but effective. Dirt rots the fibre of all textiles, but it is nothing compared to the speedy destruction which comes with the use of impure soap.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

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WHO "RUNS" THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY!

The statement in THE EVANGELIST last week of the composition of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, which had in charge the case of Professor Briggs, (whose report led to the two days debate in the Assembly, and was car ried by an overwhelming majority), has been received with a good deal of surprise and indignation, and led many to inquire how it came to pass that a matter of so much delicacy, was entrusted to a Committee all on one side! The surprise is not so great here in this wicked city. as in the "rural districts," among the simple minded people, who think everybody "without guile," as truly as themselves. It may relieve such trustful and unsuspecting souls of their "bewilderment" "and wonderment," if we im part to them in strict confidence a bit of private

An Assembly of five hundred men is a large body to manage, and yet, like a "great ship, it may be turned about by a very small helm. The motive power, or the guiding power, is not always where it seems to be. Outsiders who fill the galleries, and look down with wonder and awe, that so much wisdom should be gathered under one roof, suppose that the Assembly is moved on by some vast hidden force, by which it is lifted up and borne onward, as the gulf-stream lifts up some tall-masted and stately argosy, and bears it on to the haven where it would be.

With an Assembly thus organized; with one

mand, and guides the monarch of the seas-a of children, who suppose that Queen Victoria always wears a crown upon her head, and that she in person does all that is done in her mighty realm, under the sanction of her royal name.

Some years ago, when Louis Philippe, the new-made king of France, began to take airs, and assumed a little too much of regal authority upon himself, the French statesman Thiers made the fine distinction that "the king reigns hat does not govern." He was but the figure head of the ship of State, and must not attempt to take command, or he would be sent into exile, like his predecessor.

These analogies must not be pressed too far in a plain Republic like ours. But still in every country and under every government, there are duties to be performed, that require, not only "head-men" who are "rulers and governors, but under them "executive officers," to attend things may be done in order. Nor does the made up by any "Clerk," even the most selfther," and that all are bound together in one der the weight of such a responsibility, he all the attractive traits of character, and with great family of the faithful.

In such a goodly company, who is the head? been chosen by the voices of the whole Assembly, and inducted into office with simple, and all the more worthy of respect and obedience, chosen in an Assembly of freemen, and is thereto "honor and obey."

the Moderator!"; that there is a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. The Queen of England has her prime minister, the Sultan has his grand vizier, and the Moderabeginning with the modest position of a "clerk," grown by what he feeds on till he has become a

suggests, advises, and inspires; and thus in acts ever perpetrated in a public body.

reality controls his superior; governs his Gov ernor: and "moderates" his Moderator.

In saying this we do not mean to disparage the office of Stated Clerk, or the man who tills it. It is a necessity in every parliamentary body, that there should be some official whose duty it must "run" the Assembly, or it will not "run" ago came together in Detroit five hundred men, who organized by choosing to preside over them one of the most eminent scholars in the country, a man universally respected and beloved: whose first duty was, as the preliminary to all business, to appoint nineteen committees; all but two, of fifteen members each. How could he do it? It was an immense task. Very few men in the Church are competent for it. The Moderator did the best he could: which was whole body of the Assembly, for that would be sultation the "Stated Clerk" and the "Temporary last Moderator, did not obtrude his suggestions, and gave his advice only when it was asked: while the former was willing to save the Moderator all trouble in a a matter of so much pering for weeks in advance, of whom that body was to be composed, what so natural as that. now and then, when he was in a reflective mood, would make a useful member of such a comas he labors in this quiet way, to do that which better than any other man that we know. somebody must do, and which ought to be done

But the machinery which runs so smoothly when there is no "burning question" to be decided, breaks down in troublous times; and then the office of a "Clerk," who has been appointed merely for convenience and as a way of faciliwill command about as much respect as the body is composed.

by the action of their Presbyteries to vote in a down, see a man on deck, who appears to be certain way: he who has "fixed things" so far, the captain, and think he holds supreme com- proceeds to the next step in the art of legislation made easy, which is to see that the committees very natural and innocent mistake, like that are "all right." Here is a choice field for the exercise of political skill: to make every man feel that he is "recognized," though it be only in a sphere of hard work and little honor Here is an elder, a quiet, unassuming man, who is known in all his community as a model of business integrity; "put him on the Committee on Mileage"! Here is a minister whose whole heart is given to Home Missions or Foreign Missions; put him at the head of such a Committee, where he will not only have to read a report, but will make "the rafters ring," as an admiring Scotchman said of Chalmers, with the echoes of his eloquent voice.

So far it is smooth sailing. But now we come to the Committee on Theological Seminaries which is to have charge of the Briggs case. Is that, too, to be made up in the usual off-hand way by the Stated Clerk? We should say that a Committee, on whose prudence might depend to the details of the administration, that all the peace of the Church for years, could not be analogy fail when applied to ecclesiastical af- sufficient. Such an appointment required the fairs, and to a body so exalted and so saintly as wisdom of the oldest and wisest heads in the our venerable General Assembly, which is al- Assembly. We should be glad to think that it ways addressed as "Fathers and Brethren," a had been made out by the Moderator, only after form of speech which seems to imply that every looking over the whole field, and choosing his "Commissioner" is either a "father" or a "bro- men with the most cautious deliberation. Un- face was a very handsome face, beaming with might well have retired to his closet for prayer, intellectual refinement and power. I was to that God would keep him from making a fatal Why, of course the Moderator! Has he not mistake. But, if we are to believe the latest reports, the matter had been all "cut and dried" before. Some things have come out since the yet somewhat imposing ceremony? He is for Assembly that we did not dream of as we looked the time being and within his realm, a "ruler," on with unsuspecting admiration. Even that spontaneous election of the Moderator, which because he has not been imposed upon them from moved us to "wonder, love and praise," proves without, (as the Queen sends a Lord High Com- not to have been quite unpremeditated, for Dr. missioner to represent her at the opening of the Parkhurst tells us in his letter on another page, Established Kirk of Scotland), but has been that Dr. Dickey, who nominated Dr. Green, and thus wheeled into line those who would fore to be treated with the respect due to his have voted for Dr. Dickey himself, did so at the straigthened it out again - and he was dead. high office, with deference to his Parliamentary | request of Dr. Patton! But why did the latter authority, and obedience to his decisions. In not make the nomination himself? For the oball this he is an elected sovereign, whom all are vious reason that it would hardly do for a Princeton man to nominate a Princeton man. Dear, innocent souls! how little you know of So it must be accomplished in an indirect way, the way in which these things are managed. with the same result, that it was "a Princeton The real power is not in him who sits in the affair all round." The good Dr. Green, being centre of the platform, and whose proud title is in the chair, immediately makes Dr. Patton on the lips of all who rise and call, "Mr. Modera- the head of the Committee on Theological Semtor!" He is indeed a grand figure-head of the great inaries; that is to say, he selects as "Chief body over which he presides with so much dig- Justice" in the case of Professor Briggs, his nity, and in one sense he may be said to "run" ablest, if not his most bitter, opponent! That the Assembly, that is, to direct its course; but was giving away the case at the start. Then close observers, who have not the fear of dig- the designated chairman was taken into counnities before their eyes, and are flippant of sel, and permitted to name his associates, speech, sometimes say that another man "runs as the Moderator-went over a list, and meekly asked of each in turn, "How will this man do?" cessful pastors of the city: but beyond that, he graduates to have certain lines of thought that We do not impugn the motive of one who is an was little known. But now he appeared before they would pursue beyond the strictly profes-Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile. He an Assembly which represents the whole Church, only followed with unsuspecting simplicity the and at once took the position of a leader. He gard for honor, and a sense of duty that would tor has his "Stated Clerk."—an official, who, path laid out for him. But what we should like was such an athlete in debate; so ready to an- lead them to be faithful; that they should be to know, and what the public would like to swer all questions, so quick in reply, and withal complete in life and character in communion has, like all things in this wonderful country, know, is, Who prepared that list? As we have so truly Christian in spirit, that he won the with the unseen and eternal. had so many learned commentaries on the Book admiration even of those whose fears led them great "public functionary"; who sits at the right of Genesis, will some one who "understands all finally to vote on the other side. But little it hand of the Moderator, like a prime minister by mysteries" give us the "genesis" of that amaz- mattered to him: he had done his duty, and Wood pastor, is giving many evidences of his sovereign, so near that at any critical mo- ing Committee? For however innocently the by this single speech won a national reputa-

Here our General Assembly may take a lesson from Congress. In that body party spirit runs high, and a powerful majority sometimes carries things with a high hand; but in its utmost excesses of passion, it never went so is to give information and counsel. Somebody the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, whom his opponents called "Czar Reed." at all. Take the case before us. Three weeks for what they thought his arbitrary rulings. never so far forgot himself as to appoint a whole committee without a single member of

the opposite party! We can bring the case nearer home. If we were to venture a guess as to the politics of the readers of THE EVANGELIST, we dare say we should not be far wrong in supposing that a large majority belong to the Republican party. But to our utter dismay and confusion of face, at the last election for Congress the Democrat to take counsel of his brethren, not of the swept the country, and will enter the next House of Representatives with an overwhelming impossible, but of a few, in whose knowledge majority. They will come together exasperated, and good judgment he had confidence, and ask that they have been "ground under the iron of them to supply him with the needed informa- heel of Czar Reed"! In this angry mood, suption, and so help him to make choice of the best pose they should say, "Now our turn has come! men for their respective places. In such a cou- We will give our enemies a taste of their own medicine. They may have a feeble representa-Clerk" are his official advisers: but the latter, tion on some of the minor committees, but the being a very modest man, though he was the great prizes, the committees which initiate legislation, we reserve to ourselves! On them the Republicans shall not have a single man!" What a howl of indignation would go up from one end of the land to the other at such an plexity. His counsel was of value, because he "infamy"! Yet it is exactly this that has been had made a study of the subject, and knew done by the Legislature of our Presbyterian "who was who"! He had before him the Church, which boasts of having furnished the map of the whole Church, which reaches from model for our free Republican institutions! the Atlantic to the Pacific. He knew all the The Assembly will stand in history with the Presbyteries, and when the commissioners were unique distinction of having had a Committee chosen, the returns were made to him, and he of Fifteen to sit on the case of a distinguished made up the roll of the Assembly. Thus know- scholar, on which he was not allowed to have a single advocate or friend!

Again, we ask, who is responsible for this disgrace? The general impression in the minority, pointed to the Stated Clerk as the man behind the scenes, who was the secret manipulator of the committees. We are obliged, therefore, to he should think within himself how such a man pointed to the Stated Clerk as the man behind the mitter, and how another would shine in an- the committees. We are obliged, therefore, to other department. This was not only an innocent refer to him in a way of criticism that we amusement, but a useful occupation, in which should much prefer to avoid, but at the same he might be rendering a real and positive ser- time shall try to do full justice to his abilities, vice to the Assembly and the Church. So long that fit him in some respects for his position

The present Stated Clerk, the Rev. William with deliberation and care, we should say that H. Roberts, D.D., Professor in Lane Seminary, the Stated Clerk was the hardest-worked and was trained in the school of Dr. Hatfield, and really the most efficient and useful man in the has many of the admirable qualities of his Church. In this way the late Dr. Hatfield may predecessor: the same orderly methods, the be said to have "run" the General Assembly same exactness in detail, the same familiarity for years, and it was largely to his skill as an with parliamentary rules, and a retentive memengineer-and withal to his modesty in keeping ory (it is said that he never forgets anything)smoothly during the long period that he served say, would hardly have been able to get along the Church, for which he is held in grateful re- without such alert intelligence at his side, that understood every "point of order," and could quickly disentangle every knotty point, and straighten out the tangled web of the proceed-

ings. These are indeed rare qualifications for the office of Stated Clerk, who, with such gifts in tating business, may become a very dangerous such a place could be the most useful man in the power. It becomes so from the moment that he Presbyterian Church. But unfortunately these steps out of his proper place, and, instead of excellences are marred by one or two defects. being content with the office of scribe, or re- that go far to neutralize all the good he might porter of the doings of the great body of do. He has the reputation of being an intense which he is a sort of fly-wheel, undertakes him- partisan. In his position he should have no self to control legislation; writing letters all likes or dislikes; no "friends" (in the sense of over the country to have the Presbyteries pass those who can have favors that others cannot), "overtures" to influence the Assembly; and to and certainly no enemies! But he has many of send up commissioners who are "safe," and who both. A man who is not on good terms with can be "trusted!" In this way a General Assem- his own colleagues in the Seminary in which he bly can be "manipulated" as truly as a political is a Professor, is little fitted to conciliate the convention; and the "deliverances" of the one diverse elements of which a great ecclesiastical

Still worse than this, it is said by tho know him well, that he is by nature a "man-Other spectators, who are short-sighted, put or two hundred members committed in advance ager," whose pride it is to touch the secret are moved. Such ambition is natural in some men, but it is out of place in the Church of Christ, and quite unfits him who possesses it for a position of grave responsibility.

All this raises the question whether, with the acknowledged ability of our Stated Clerk, we may not be paying too great a price for having him to manage our affairs for us. A man who has set the whole church by the ears, is an expensive luxury, which we really cannot afford to support. If it must be, we shall have to part with him: not that we love him less, but the Church more. When he who has been appointed to "serve" in the house of God, aspires to be a master; when, instead of modestly performing his duties as a "clerk," he becomes notorious as an ecclesiastical politician; even those who appreciate his abilities the most, begin to think that he has outlived his usefulness.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE BRECKINRIDGE. Dr. Gray, the editor of The Interior, writing to his paper from Detroit, thus describes the death of Judge Breckinridge on the platform of the Assembly:

The adjournment came, and on reasser the floor was awarded to Judge Breckinridge of St. Louis.

him. His smile was always sweet and winning; his manner that of a refined gentleman. His meet him and dine with him, and looked forward to it with very pleasant anticipations. Judge Breckinridge confined his remarks to

the exposition of the nature of the compact between Union Seminary and the Assembly, and of the law applying to it. He seemed toward the conclusion to hasten and abbreviate. "Excuse me," he said, "I am not well. I have done my duty. I-" and he fell prone to the floor. his head striking heavily. He did not stoop, but fell like a falling tree, and lay straight There was a slight contraction of the left leg, as if he would make an effort to rise, but The Assembly adjourned.

I retired to a committee-room to write. The dead body of our friend was brought in to be coffined. There he lay just as he had dressed himslf for the day, very neatly. I noticed his polished shoes, his clean light pantaloons, his plan, neat-fitting coat and vest, and spotless linen—the garb of a gentleman who would show his respect to the audience whom he was to address by proper external as well as intellectual preparation. It was a beautiful departure, one hich any man might most desire.

Out of all the differences of opinion, and the come with reputation the most increased, is address, in which the spiritual side of our nais one of the most popular preachers and suc- address at the Commencement. He urged the that a few sets of the Free Press yet remain ment he can whisper in his ear what he ought appointment was made, it was, judged by all tion. As the report of it could be given only to do. This is he who, by virtue of his office, Parliamentary law, one of the most flagrant in part last week, the remainder appears on the

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CASE

The Action of Union Seminary and of the Presby-

the disapproval by that body of the "appointment" of Prof. Briggs to the Chair of Biblical Theology "by transfer."

As was necessary and proper, action so closely related to the welfare of Union Theological seminary, has received prompt and respectful attention at the hands of the Directors of that institution. They were called together at the Seminary on Friday last, and responded in unusually full numbers, only three being absent, out of a full Board of twenty-five.

After full deliberation, in which the constitutional and legal, as well as the more obvious aspects of the case were taken into account, the following action was taken with substantial unanimity, but one or two of all present voting in the negative:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, after having taken legal advice and after due consideration, see no reason to change their views on the subject of the transfer of Dr. Briggs, and feel bound in the discharge of their duties under the charter and constitution of the Seminary, to adhere to the same.

A committee of conference was appointed by

the Assembly, with Dr. Patton at its head. Whether these brethren will regard their proposed mission as at all affected by the above action, we do not conjecture. It of course modifies the situation, and perhaps in a way quite unanticipated by the Assembly when its commission was named.

Some progress was also made in this matter at Monday's meeting of the Presbytery of New York, when the following letter was sent to the Stated Clerk, and Presbytery took action in accordance with the request:

Synod in the regular way: 2, I gave notice of a complaint against the action of the Presbytery based on the report of the Committee of investigation. I took this action out of a deep sense of the irregularity of the proceedings and unjust treatment of myself; but on reflection, I have decided to waive complaint to Synod as regards the report of the Committee, and ac-tion of the Presbytery based thereon, in order that I may not directly or indirectly be the occasion of any delay in the advance towards judicial proceedings. As I stated to Presby-tery, I desire above all things that my opponents should allege charges and specifications, and that I may have an opportunity of meeting them in the court of the Presbytery in a judiengineer—and withal to his modesty in keeping himself in the background, and not assuming too much—that our ecclesiastical affairs ran so the Moderator, who, it is no disrespect to until the Autumn. But I trust that I may be able to meet with the Presbytery at their se sion in October next. C. A. BRIGGS.

The Committee appointed at the May meeting to arrange and prepare the necessary proceedings appropriate in the case of Dr. Briggs, reported progress, and its inability to report more fully at this time, four of its members having been much occupied with the business of the General Assembly as commissioners. The Committee expects to be able to report at the next regular meeting of Presbytery in October.

The Presbytery appointed the Rev. A. W. Sproull and J. H. Edwards to answer the complaint of Prof. Briggs.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS. The buildings and grounds of the Naval Academy never looked more beautiful than they do enclosed within the walls, at a cost of \$80,000, will connect the government farm, the Naval were an army post, known as Fort Severn.

cises of the week. After a few days the graduates will be gone to the vessels to which they have been assigned for their two years' cruise.

The pastor of the Presbyterian church, as is his custom, gave a few parting words at the close of his sermon on Sabbath morning to the cadets who attend his church, several of whom graduate, while others go on their Summer cruise. He spoke of the death of Rear Admiral Carter, which occurred a few days before; of his uniting with the Presbyterian church of Annapolis when a young man, and continuing and died.

Annapolis when a young man, and continuing and died.

Make a we may be less that the faith of the Church shall be suspended upon a theory for which the Bible itself contains no a member more than twenty-five years; of his rising to a high rank in both Army and Navy; of his useful life as an elder in a church in Washington City, and his peaceful death.

Commencement exercises did not begin until Monday morning, when the Board of Visitors bly. Princeton man as he was, being a graduate were officially received. . Then commenced a of both College and Seminary, and a Director series of exercises consisting of "Steam Tactics." Drill," "Dress Parade," "Target Practice," "Presentation of Books," &c., &c. The presentation of Bibles by Rev. W. C. Stitt, D.D., of the American Seamen's Friend Society, occur- He has been spared the pain of seeing a policy red on Wednesday afternoon instead of Sabbath

morning, as heretofore. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Williams of the a very beautiful address filled with valuable thoughts, occupied the attention of a large audience, and especially the graduating class. Rev. Dr. Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., also interested the audience with his reference to the criticisms upon the Bible and the scholarly research of the

present day. Nearly every cadet of the graduating class, we have been told, made choice of the Bible, everal of the Douay version. This is a pleasant and interesting record to be made of the men who are to be officers in our Navy. Whether the recent criticisms and debates upon the Bible had anything to do with this almost unanimous choice or not, we do not know, but these young men of the Academy are on the alert to discuss which assembles in London early in July. He every question that is engaging the popular question has not escaped their attention. Since they have so little time to give to the careful study of God's Word, there being not a single study that has reference to the Bible in the whole course, we think it would be a most unfortunate thing that any of them should have the faith gotten at their homes in this blessed book in any way disturbed.

The address at the Commencement exercises on Friday morning was by Dr. Atherton of earnest discussion at Detroit, the man who has Central Pennsylvania. It was a right manly Dr. John H. Worcester of Chicago, where he ture was not ignored, as is the case often in the sional; that they should have the highest re-

The First Church, Germantown, Dr. Charles growth and prosperity, the latest of which is the decision to enlarge and improve the church building. It is proposed to spend \$28,000 in this work of extension and beautifying.

A VERY DECIDED OPINION

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Haydn, so long the pastor of the First Church of Cleveland, was a member of the Detroit Assembly, and Chairman of its Our readers are already fully advised of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions. He far as to deny all rights to the minority. Even action of the General Assembly leading up to was not so absorbed with his Committee duties, however, as to be inattentive to the general proceedings and spirit of the Assembly, especially as regards its action on the matter of the Union Theological Seminary and Dr. Briggs. In his first sermon on his return home on Sunday morning, he took occasion to speak very frankly on several subjects. Of the veto of Professor Briggs he said:

"Had the Union Seminary acquiesced in this veto, I question whether a twelve-month would have gone by before men in at least three other have gone by before men in at least three other seminaries would have been called to account in one way or another, and liberty within the lines of the Holy Scripture would have had a setback from which it would not have recovered in a quarter of a cenutry. Princeton would have triumphed all along the line, and nothing could well be worse than to have Princeton dominate the thinking of the Presbyterian Church. Already to my view it begins to dawn the and John Calvin fully and finally interpret the Scriptures, is, in fact, to assume either that no new light can break out of God's Word, or that, if there does, Presbyterians have no use for it. It is to assume that the final theology will be, must be, Calvinistic. That is what Dr. Patton says the Presbyterian Church intends to keep it. This is Calvinaltry. The result of this year of travail, is before the world. I hesitate not to say that it is a disappointment to many who were not already disappointed a year ago."

THE SOUTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Southern General Assembly held its ses ions at Birmingham, Ala., and they seem to have been harmonious throughout. An overture touching qualifications for the ministry was reported on-the Committee on Bills and Overtures bringing in two answers, each paper signed by three ministers and five elders. Dr. P. H. Hoge, an eloquent young minister, championed paper No. 1, which favored some modiications, it might be the entire waiving, of the present rigid classical requirements. He trusted that the discussion would not become acrimonious, as there had been no cry of "mossbacks" on the one hand, or of "revolutionists' on the other, in committee. Paper No. 2 stood for the full tale of Latin, Greek and Hebrew Speaking for the latter, the Rev. W. B. Jennings said, among other things, "There is a lack of increase in church members. This is traced to a corresponding lack of increase in ministers. But I say it is due rather to this disturbance of the Church." The brother evidently hates agitation; it doubtless seemed to him a happy thing that Detroit was so far away to the North. Dr. A. W. Pitzer of Washington, with experience in educating negroes for the ministry, favored paper No. 1. It did not contemplate a lowering of the standards, but rather to conform them more rigidly to the Word of God. He thought a discussion of the question by the Church for twelve months would be beneficial. He was not afraid of such disturbthis week. The additional grounds, soon to be ance. The conservative brethren, however, prevailed the vote being 97 to 42 in favor of the present high requirements. Hot Springs, Ark., Cemetery, and the Academy. The original has been selected as the next place of meeting, grounds, which consisted of nine and a half that little town with one Presbyterian church acres, with quarters for officers and soldiers, of ninety members, having competed successful-

The last paper which the late Dr. Van Dyke wrote for publication, was the editorial on "The Report of the Committee on Revision," which appeared in THE EVANGELIST of May 28th, while the General Assembly was in session at Detroit. This article, which showed how much his heart was in the work of Revision, may be looked upon as his parting word, his legacy of faith and

Much as we mourn his loss, we cannot but feel that he was in one respect taken away from the evil to come, for no one was more grieved and pained by the course which he saw was likely to be taken by the General Assemof the latter, he lamented what he regarded Boats under Oars," "Seamanship," "Steam as the infatuation of some connected with it in pushing matters to a crisis. Not unfrequently he would come into our office, and fairly 'explode" with indignation. Dear, blessed man! carried out which he felt sure must result in alienation, if not in dismemberment. He has now passed beyond the scene of strife, and Presbyterian church of Annapolis, Dr. Stitt, in those who loved him, and who still love his memory, will find in it a fresh argument for standing fast by that liberty which he preferred even to orthodoxy, and at the same time, cherishing the spirit of conciliation and peace.

old friends glad by his presence in New York. He arrived overland last week from Melbourne, Australia, where he was called from London and has been preaching with much success for a half dozen years and more. He will preach to his former charge in the Brick Church, in Fifth avenue at 37th street, on Sunday mornings, June 14 and 21. Dr. Bevan will sail the latter part of June to attend the International Council of the Congregational Churches of the World, has taken much interest in educational affairs From several sources we know that this in Australia, having been Chairman of the Jury on Education at the Centennial International Exhibition held in Melbourne in 1888. Dr. Bevan is at present the guest of John C. Tucker, at 34 West Fiftieth street, one of the elders of the Brick Church.

The best report of the proceedings of the General Assembly, as to fulness and spirit, was given by the Detroit Free Press. The labors of Mr. H. E. Baker, who is very familiar with ecclesiastical affairs, and his efficient assistant. whose name escapes us, were recognized by the hearty thanks of the Assembly. It is probable subject to order, but of this we have no certain

The Pope has issued a very lengthy Encyclical terian Church, and in the evening the closi Letter on the Labor Question. It is very good service in the Methodist Church. in its way, but really sheds no new light on the wise and loving counsel were spoken by Mr. subject. It is at the same time cabled from the Mills, and at the close both he and Mr. Green-Holy City that "the Pope has issued an order wood received the hearty farewell greetings of directing that all the employes of the finance the multitude. The good seed has department of the Vatican be discharged." Now in many hearts; it is now the part of the chu here is something to be looked into, in fact es to water and care for it, that it may bring diligently compared" with the protestations of forth an abundant harvest, so that he that the Encyclical. The duty obviously devolves soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice to upon Mr. Terence Powderly.

LETTER FROM DR. VAN DYKE.

[From the Herald and Presbyter of Cincinnati.] But a few days before his death, the late Dr. Van Dyke wrote to his old friend, Dr. Monfort, who paper congratulated both the Church and Dr. Van Dyke himself on his appointment as Professor of Systematic Theology in Union Theological Seminary. There is a reference to some old charge, which had

My dear Dr. Monfort: I lose no time in re sponding to your note of May 18. Accept my thanks for your kind references to my election to the Chair of Systematic Theology in Union Theological Seminary, which have appeared in The Herald and Presbyter. You do me no more than justice in the declaration that I "will not hesitate to say what I believe." Let me justify your good opinion of my frankness by promptly denouncing as utterly untrue the report which has come to you from the East, to the effect that, in connection with the case of Mr. Armstrong, at one time elected a professor in Princeton Seminary, I had expressed myself as not in favor of the inerrancy of the original Scripthe thinking of the Presbyterian Church. Already, to my view, it begins to dawn that Princeton's ecclesiastical lawyer has overreached himself, and unwittingly aided the very cause that he thought to put under the ban of the Church." Concerning Revision, he declared that the plank pledging no amendments that would impair the Calvinistic system of doctrine, destroyed the value of Revision for those who most desired it, and added: "To put the Confession above the Scriptures and Calvin before Christ, or to assume that the Confession and John Calvin fully and finally interpret the Scriptures, is, in fact, to assume either that right." It is not easy to imagine why this case should be raked up at the present time. Mr. Armstrong was trained at Princeton, enjoyed the confidence of his teachers in both the College and the Seminary, and was never suspected of any want of soundness in his views, until in his examination before the Presbytery of New York, he fell into the hands of contending parties, who made him an occasion for ventilat ing their theories. What was then a little breeze, has since grown into a vehement east wind. Let us hope that this cold snap in the Spring will soon give place to warmer weather, and to a better state of feeling; that the preva-lence of what Carlyle, in his "French Revolu-tion" calls a "preternatural suspicion," will soften into Christian confidence and brotherly love. If you think that a frank statement of what I believe in regard to the Scriptures, in connection with current controversies, will connection with current controversies, will have the least effect in allaying excitement and restoring peace, there is no good reason why I should withhold it, even though the evil report which seems to demand it, is false and imperti-

what is called the Higher Criticism, does not "The Scriptures cannot be broken," what is called the Higher Criticism, the short was the criticism to which they are subjected were as hostile as it is supposed to be. The critics are not agreed. Moreover, they are honest in their differences, and for the most part, devout in their search after truth. Let the experts in this new science fight it out among themselves. Meantime, we who are not experts, need not be in a hurry to accept the dogmatic and unproved assertions of men on experts, need not be in a hurry to accept the dogmatic and unproved assertions of men on either side of the controversy. We can afford to stand by what is called "the traditional view," until we are driven out of it by proofs that are level to the apprehension, not only of the expert, but of the common, mind. For one, I still believe that Moses wrote the Pentateuch, and that a man called Isaiah, is the author of the book that bears his name: but at the same the book that bears his name; but at the same time, I am not willing to identify the super-human origin and divine authority of the Holy human origin and divine authority of the Holy Scriptures with any human authorship to such an extent, that if the critics should succeed in demonstrating that the sacred books were not written by the men whose names they bear, my faith in the Bible as the Word of God would thereby be destroyed. It is not wise to carry the ark into the battle upon such an issue.

It always has been, and still is, my private opinion, held aside from and beyond the teaching of the Westminter Confession of Faith, that the original autographs of the Holy Scriptures were absolutely, and in all respects, free from error; that the seeming contradictions on some minor points which are found in the Bible as we now have it—if they are real contradictions, and therefore errors on one side or the other—did

and therefore errors on one side or the otherwere an army post, known as Fort Severn.

A great many people from all parts of the contemporary regards the proceeding as a "rash and translation. But while I piously believe this nore than some of the higher critics who hold the opposite opinion can prove their assertions. And therefore, I do not insist upon my belief on this point as though it were essential to the acceptance of the Bible at the Word of God, so that the proof that this opinion is erroneous, if it shall ever be produced, would compel me to give up the Scriptures themselves. In other words, I dare not enforce my a-priori theory of inspiration upon the divine Author of the Scriptures, and condition my acceptance of them upon his giving them in that form and manner which seem to me to be appropriate. Here again I am not willing to a theory for which the Bible itself contains no explicit proof-text, nor to denounce as heretical all who do not accept my views. It is one of the grand excellencies of our Confession, that it contains no definite theory of inspiration. It simply insists upon what we all accept and believe: that the Scriptures not only contain, but are, the Word of God, and that, as such, they are the only infallible rule of faith and practice. And this is all we have a right to insist upon as a test of orthodoxy in the Presbyterian Church. Let me add a word in regard to what my position as Professor in Union Theological Seminary will be, if the General Assembly does not take alarm at this "report from the East," and veto my election. I have not been, as you very well-know, either reticent or double-minded in regard to my opinions on this or any other subwell know, either reticent or double-minded in regard to my opinions on this or any other subject. It is fair to presume that the Directors of the Seminary were fully informed as to my views, and as to the kind of theology I would be likely to teach, before they honored me by their choice. It is proper to say that they have imposed no conditions, exacted no pledges, and asked me no questions whatever upon any subjects connected with the chair to which they have elected me. They do not seem to be afraid to trust to the honor of the man whom they have honored, and who, in entering upon the work to which they have called him, will take the Standards of the Church. Directors, professors, and students have welcomed me with a heartiness which has given new impressions fessors, and students have welcomed me with a heartiness which has given new impressions of the beauty and power of Christian confidence, forbearance and charity, and greatly strengthened the hope that my accession to the Seminary would be a token and an influence for peace in the Church, which hope was the constraining motive to my acceptance. And now if any man, even before there is an opportunity to test that hope by an earnest effort, will try to blast it, as by an east wind, I can only pray that the God of peace will turn the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Sincerely yours in Christ, HENRY J. VAN DYKE. Brooklyn, May 20, 1891.

The interest in the New Rochelle daily meetings continued, and increased, up to the closing service, on Monday last. Church goers, and very many quite outside the churches, became interested, though Mr. Mills addressed himself largely to the former, endeavoring to arouse them to a full sense of their responsibility. Sunday evening the large Methodist Church was thronged. The sermon was especially addressed to those who were near the kingdom, but still hesitating and failing to enter in. It was a most solemn, and with many, doubtless, a happily decisive occasion. On Mor noon a general meeting was held in the Presby-

#### PHILADELPHIA LETTER

The Presbyterian Social Union of Philadelphia held its annual meeting and the last dinner be-

aided by a very efficient executive committee, has been marked by continuously growing success. The officers of the past year have earned the gratitude of the Union, which has by their nstry and wisdom been enabled to realize its objects more completely than ever.

It is the custom of this organization to make thorough changes in the personnel of its officers each year, and at the election the entire organization was changed, except that the very efficient Secretary, H. W. Lambirth, and the faithful Treasurer, James M. Earle, were both reelected. The new President is Mr. Robert C. Ogden, and associated with him as Vice-Presidents are Messrs. Samuel B. Huey, Franklin L. Shepard, Francis B. Reeves, and the Hon. George S. Graham.

In accepting the office of President, Mr. Ogden made a brief address, in which without suggesting any policy for the future, he yet indicated that he was impressed very deeply with the necessity of careful study and intelligent discussion upon the existing condition of things in our Church, and it therefore is certain that he will, with the able assistance by which he is surrounded, maintain the Social Union on the same high plane of intelligence and usefulness that it has already maintained.

It may be interesting to your readers, especially in other cities, to understand precisely the position which this organization of Presbyterians holds in Philadelphia, and the work which it proposes to do. It is composed of laymen, and was created with the desire that a larger personal acquaintance, and a broader and deeper sympathy among the lay members of the Church, might be cultivated; that practical questions of Church policy, both local and general, might be discussed, and over and above all, that an earnest Christian spirit might be developed. In this view, the broad title, Social Union, does not seem quite to fit the organization, although a dinner in the middle of each Winter, to which as many women as men are invited, and which always proves a very enjoyable occasion, has brought it slightly in touch and sympathy with similar organizations in other cities. Yet many of its members feel that

elves are not an organic part of the Union Indeed, we are glad, as ministers, that our laymen are developing their powers, and are doing such splendid service in the Church in these re-

The death last week of Mrs. Wadsworth removes from this earth one of those beloved and honored Christian women, who in their own quiet and beautiful way have done so much for the Church in the last generation. Mrs. Wadsworth was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Charles Wadsworth, whose memory is so fragrant in this city and throughout the Church, and mother of the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, Jr., pastor of the North Broad-street Church. She was a woman of devoted spirit. One who has had the best opportunity of knowing her in the closest and most intimate relations, says: "Of all women whom I have ever known, she was the most brave and unselfish, pure and strong and cheery and tender. She was a consecrated and devoted wife. . . . There was in her personality a rare combination—the strength of steel, the purity of a saint, the tenderness of a woman, the fervor of a prophet." A dear personal friend writes: "Her gentle presence always seemed to envelop those with whom she came in contact with an atmosphere of purity and peace." She has left behind her a precious memory as well as a blessed influence. She will continue to live in the lives she has touched the lives she has left behind her a precious by the death of Dr. Crosby and the emoval of Dr. Hamilton. Presbytery dissolved the pastor at relation existing between the Rev. W. W. Page and the New York Church. Commissioners to the General Assembly were heard. children brightened her last lonely days with their tender love and care. Never was mother more honored. A large company of friends attended her funeral on last Thursday afternoon.

The announcement of the sudden death of Dr. Van Dyke made a profound impression here. The doctor had hosts of warm personal friends in the city, to whom his death is a sore loss He has preached frequently in Philadelphia pulpits, especially in former years, and always with great acceptance. His recent election to an important professorship in Union Theological ninary had called renewed attention to him, and awakened fresh interest among his friends. His death, coming so soon after his call to this new position, is a peculiar loss. We must re that God has a wise end in all that He does, and our faith must not falter.

A week or two since, the Rev. W. P. White. pastor of the Mount Airy Church, preached his eighth anniversary sermon. The year just closed has been the best in results since Mr. White became pastor. Fifty-six have been added to the rship. Above \$2,600 have been contributed for congregational purposes, and above \$500 for benevolent purposes. The Sabbathchool has increased in numbers, and the Christian Endeavor is large and successful. During the eight years of the present pastorate, 197 have been added to the church.

For several weeks past the friends of Mr. John D. Wattles have been in much anxiety because of his serious illness. Mr. Wattles is on of our most esteemed and useful young men. He is an elder in the Walnut-street Church. Rev. Dr. Dana pastor. He is the publisher of The Sunday-school Times, and has proved his splendid business abilities in his successful manent of this paper. It is hoped that Mr. Wattles may speedily be restored. Many prayers have arisen to God for his recovery. J. R. MILLER.

Ministers and Churches.

NEW YORK.

fore the Summer vacation, on Monday evening, the 25th inst. The guest of the evening was Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., whose prominent position in the Church, combined with his early Philadelphia experience, have made him the loved and honored personal friend of many in our church in this city. He delivered an address covering a wide range of pastoral experience, and alive with stimulating and suggestive thought, which was listened to with intense interest by all present.

This last dinner was in harmony with all its predecessors of the year just closed, which under the able Presidency of George Junkin, Esq., sided by a very efficient agreemative committee.

NEW YORK.

Neur Last, D. C.

OUTH, D. C.

OF A THE LOR'S Supper on Sunday last, when eight the Lord's Supper of Church, Dr. W.

OF A THE LOR'S Supper on Sunday last, when eight the Lord's Supper of Church, Dr. W.

OF A THE LOR'S Supper on Sunday last, when eight the Lord's Supper of Church, Dr. W.

OF A THE LOR'S Supper

in West 57th street, near Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Rev. A. McElroy Wylie, having returned from work in Florida, may be addressed at 231 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Wylie is engaged to supply the pulpit of the Throopavenue Church, Brooklyn, for the two last Sabbaths of July and the three following in August, during Dr. Foote's absence.

during Dr. Foote's absence.

SPARTA.—The two churches of Sparta and North Sparta, formally welcomed Mr. Frank A. Bancroft, a recent graduate of Auburn Seminary, to their respective pulpits on June 2. He was licensed at the Spring session of Rochester Presbytery, and is now ordained by the Presbytery for the full service of the Gospel ministry. Moderator Dr. Nelson Millard presided and proposed the usual questions. The Scriptures were read by Dr. Parsons and prayer offered by Dr. Freeman. Pastor Willoughby of Lima gave an excellent sermon. Rev. T. B. Williams offered the ordaining prayer, and Dr. Kittredge gave the charge to the candidate. Revs. Dr. George W. Wood, Cunningham, and Randall were invited to sit as corresponding members. A large congregation enjoyed the services, the chorus choir rendered good music, and the occasion was one of solemn and tender interest to all.

MECHANICULLE.—A special meeting of the

MECHANICVILLE.—A special meeting of the Presbytery of Troy was held June 3 at Mechanicville. Allan McDonald Faterson was received by letter from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, which had licensed Mr. Paterson to preach. He passed a very satisfactory examination, and under the call of the Presbyterian church of Mechanicville was ordained and was installed as pastor of that church. Rev. Josiah Still presided and put the constitutional questions. Rev. as pastor of that church. Rev. Josian Still presided and put the constitutional questions, Rev. C. E. McGinnis of Lansingburgh preached the sermon, Rev. Dr. J. N. Crocker of Saratoga gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Robert H. Carson of Stillwater the charge to the people. Mr. Paterson comes to the pastorate under favorable auspices.

ROCHESTER.—Rev. B. W. Perry, a member of the senior class of Hamilton College, has re-ceived a prompt call to the Grace Presbyterian Church of Rochester. Mr. Perry was for several the class of '89 from Auburn Theological Seminary, and then deciding upon a college course, entered Hamilton in junior year. Mr. Perry has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Norwich Corners, carrying on his college work at the same time. He has been a hard worker, and it is the hearty wish of his classmates that prosperity may attend him in his new field of labor.

ONTARIO. - Memorial Day .- The patriotism of this town was stirred to summer heat in the the personnel and purposes of the Union do not quite accord with the broad title by which it designates itself.

Speaking, however, from the side of the min
Wesleyan Methodist church to an overflow, and

> discouragements encountered, etc., filed up the morning hour, with an address on "Class Man agement" by the pastor. Rev. J. A. Smith gave an address on "Present Opportunities, &c." "House-to house Visitation" was given by Mr. Carver. There is an attendance of 6,887 at the Schools of the county. H. C. Norton and A. J. Rumsey were elected delegates to the Saratoga State Convention. Officers were chosen for the year, followed by addresses by C. W. Woodworth and Harrington on the "Bible in the School." Rev and Harrington on the "Bible in the School." Rev W. J. McKittrick of Batavia gave a stirring address on "Incentives to Christian Work." Choice music was given by a male quartette and chorus choir, and the people of Byron were heartily thanked.

THE PRESENTERY OF NEW YORK met in the lecture-room of the Scotch Church on Monday afternoon, June 8th. The committee on the affairs of the Church of Sea and Land respectartairs of the Church of Sea and Land respect-fully report that they have held two meetings and made considerable investigation, but are not yet prepared to offer any definite recom-mendations. They ask to be continued, with authority to make a thorough canvass of the field, for which means have been provided. A committee to confer with the Knox Church was a trustee to confer with the Knox Church was appointed. Mr. Warner Van Norden was chosen a trustee of Presbytery to fill the place of Wm. T. Skidmore. The Sunday-school Committee made an extended report showing the good work which that committee has been doing the past year. The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D.D., and the Rev. D. G. Wylie were chosen to fill the vacancies on the Church Extension Committee caused. cies on the Church Extension Committee caused by the death of Dr. Crosby and the removal of

NEW YORK .- A Valuable Prescription .- Last NEW YORK.—A Valuable Prescription.—Last Friday night, at a social meeting in the Phillips Presbyterian Church. after a very original and humorous speech by Dr. Wm. P. Northrup, the pastor, Rev. Dr. G. L. Spining, was presented with an envelope labeled "Prescription for Mosquito Bites." It contained a check for \$1,000, and a broad hint to the pastor and his family to take a good vacation.

NEW JERSEY. BLOOMIFIELD.—The old First Church, Rev. H.
W. Ballantine pastor, received last Sunday,
June 7th, the largest single accession in its long
history—sixty-eight on confession, of whom
twenty-seven were baptized. The Westminster
Church, Rev. George A. Paull pastor, at a recent communion received forty-two on confession, and last Sunday eight more, making fifty
within a short time. What is very remarkable
in both these cases is that more than one-half
of the whole number received are males. All of the whole number received are males. All the other churches in the village have also recently received very large additions, about 300 in all. These are the direct results of a brief evangelistic work by the Rev. B. Fay Mills, who spent a single week in Bloomfield in March last

last.

JERSEY CITY.—The Scotch Church Mission in Jersey City, begun in the Spring of 1889, was lately organized by the Presbytery. From April of that year for about twelve months the mission was carried on by Mr. Thomas Houston, the blind evangelist, who both in Australia and here has acquired considerable fame in his chosen path. He attended Union Theological Seminary during the last two years, and was licensed at the April meeting of Presbytery. The John Knox Presbyterian Church, the new name of the Scotch Mission, on May 28th extended a cordial and unanimous call to Mr. Houston, and on Sabbath, June 7th, that gentleman was ordained and installed as pastor. Mr. Houston is an earnest and instructive preacher, an indefatigable worker, and is greatly gifted as a singer of sacred solos and hymns. The new building which was deeded to Presbytery by Mr. George R. Mackenzie, is a noble gift, capable of holding a large congregation. This is frequently crowded. Rev. David Mitchell, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, commenced the mission in March, 1889, and has proved himself a wise and enthusiastic pilot of the work. His session and people have also distinguished themselves by the interest they have taken in it.

That Tired Feeling

Whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overcome by overcome by

Whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overcome by

Whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overcome by

Whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overcome by

Whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overcome by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which purifies the blood creates an appetite, and give mental and bodily strength. It really JERSEY CITY.-The Scotch Church Mission in

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**ABSOLUTELY PURE** 

ELDER SAMUEL P. CARTER.

Samuel Powhatan Carter was born at Eliza-

bethtown, Carter county, Tennessee, on the 6th

was then transferred to the Army, and owing to

his acquaintance in Tennessee, and the high

consideration in which his family was there

held, he was sent to his boyhood's home as a

was constantly in active service till his retire

far back as 1850, he said to a friend, "I love my

State, but it a question ever arises between it

and the Union, I shall stand by the Union.'

He was most manly. His very handsome face,

tall and erect figure, noble carriage, bespoke his

real qualities of mind and heart. He was firm

in his convictions, yet always gentle. His be-

nignant presence in the streets and in the social

circles of the capital, has been ever a benedic

But preëminently, Admiral Carter was a Christian. He had been such all his life. Simple,

undeviating fidelity to duty especially marked

him. He was one of the charter members of

the Church of the Covenant, and served con-

tinuously on its Boards of trustees and elders.

He was always in his place at every service

often ask an opportune question when some pas-

sage of the Bible was being expounded, that

never failed to show his familiarity with the Word of God. He was a great help and com-

His funeral took place on Thursday, the 28th

of May. Just one week before he had been in

his place at the mid-week service. All present

felt personally bereaved, and especially his fel-

low elders, as his death makes the first break in

the original Session of this church. He has left

us the priceless heritage of a spotless and con-

MARRIAGES.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

WOODLAWN Station (24th Ward). Harlem Railro

NOTICES.

Presbytery of Brooklyn.—An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Brooklyn will be held in the Chapel of the Ross Street Church, on Wednesday, June 17th, at 7th P.M. NEWELL WOOLSEY WELLS, Stated Clerk.

The Monthly Prayer-Meeting of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions will be held in Lenox Hall, 53 Fifth ave., New York, Tuesday, June 16th, at 10:30 A. M. All are cordially invited to attend. It is hoped that some one of our teachers from the field will be present.

Presbytery of Westchester.—The Intermediate Meeting of the Presbytery of Westchester will be held in the Mission House, 8E Fifth Avenue, New York, Tuesday, June 16th, at 10:30 A.M. W. J. Cumming, Stated Clerk.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE AT NEW ROCHELLE for sale. New, with all conveniences. Good locality. Three minutes from station on the Harlem River Branch with rapid transit connection, and twelve minutes from main line station. Apply to John A. Osford, Box 2530, New York City.

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Read the advertisement of Fillmore Bros., Music Pub-ishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILL ASIATIC CHOLERA FOLLOW?

Washington, D. C., May 29, 1891.

MEMORIAL PULPITS.—Special designs

TEUNIS S. HAMLIN.

fort to his pastor.

secrated character.

minister in that region.

NEW HAMPTON .- The pastor of the Musconetcong Valley Presbyterian Church of Junction, N. J. (Rev. Albert D. Kelly), is trying to solve the problem of saving this church from becoming extinct. The aged members are constantly dying off, and many of the young men and women are removing to the West or some of the large cities. This makes it necessary that a plan of some kind should be devised by which this grand old church may be insured a sufficient amount to support a pastor in the year to come. The old members have been urged to leave enough in their wills to endow the church so that a pastor may be sure of a living salary after they are gone. The foreign element coming to take the places of those going out, would be greatly benefited could they be reached and gathered into the church. The trustees of this church have been stirred up to visit those who were non-church goers, and their success has been such that the number of pews sold exceeds ng extinct. The aged members are constantly of August, 1819. His family had lived in that peen such that the number of pews sold exceeds been such that the number of pews sold exceeds that of any previous time, in spite of heavy losses by death and removals. Let me also say here that the Rev. George J. Mingins of the Union Tabernacle of New York, gave a very racy and interesting lecture in the Musconetcong Valley Presbyterian Church on the evening of May 21st, entitled "A trip to Californis." He also delivered a lecture at the rededication of the above hamed church last Winter. The congregation and friends of the church feel very gregation and friends of the church feel very grateful to Mr. Mingins for the excellent enter-tainment, and the aid he has rendered the church. New Hampton, June 6.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH.-The thirty-third anniversary HARRISBURGH.—The thirty-third anniversary of the Pine-street Church was celebrated by a series of meetings during the week beginning May 17th, a full account of which we find in the neat local monthly conducted by M. W. Mc-Alanney. The Historical Address was by the well-furnished pastor. Dr. E. S. Chambers. The church began its corporate life Feb. 1, 1859. Its first edifice was dedicated July 22, 1860, two years and two months after the organization.

Dr. Wm. C. Cattell was the first pastor, and the senior class of Hamilton College, has received a prompt call to the Grace Presbyterian Church of Rochester. Mr. Perry was for several years connected with journalism both in Wisconsin and Dakota, up to the time he desired to study for the ministry. He was graduated in the class of '89 from Auburn Theological Seminary, and then deciding upon a college course, entered Hamilton in junior year. Mr. Perry has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Norwich Corners, carrying on his college work at the same time. He has been a hard worker, and it is the hearty wish of his classmates that celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on the evening of Feb. 1, 1873. This celebration was of more than passing interest. The crowded rooms that night gave occasion for thankfulness and and his tender, comprehensive, Scriptural regret; thankfulness at the remarkable growth of the school, which then numbered over 800 prayers were always an inspiration. He would members, and regret that its accommodations were not more ample. The superintendent made an announcement which intensified the one feeldesignates itself.

Speaking, however, from the side of the ministry, the writer considers that an excellent work has been done by this Social Union, whatever incongruousness some of its own members may seem to see between its name and its actual scope and work. Why should not our Presbyterian laymen have a meeting all their own as well as ministers, who meet every week to discuss such matters as they wish to consider! It is certainly eminently fitting that they should thus come together. The lay side of our Church work is one of great importance. The money for church extension and for the forwarding of all religious interest comes from the laymen. The wisdom is not all in the ministers hearts.

Byron.—The Genesee County Sunday School Association held a very interesting two days' meetings, or to feel slighted because they themselves are not an organic part of the Union.

Indicate the patriotic and sacred music from the Wesleyan Methodist church to an overflow, and listened to patriotic and sacred music from the Wesleyan Methodist church to an overflow, and listened to patriotic and sacred music from the Wesleyan Methodist church to an overflow, and listened to patriotic and sacred music from the Messers. J. Donald Cameron, James McCormick, Jr., and Henry McCormick, Jr., a with 83 members; in April, 1891, the number reported was 652. March 31, 1859, the benevolent contributions for the previous year were 267.31, and for the year ending with March 31, 1891, \$21,461. The total of benevolent contributions for thirty-three years has been \$524,143. At the close of the pastor's address, the Revs. W. C. Cattell, D.D., and A. K. Strong, D.D., the first and third pastors of the church, made brief addresses of a thankful and congratulatory nature. A goodly record this, and one that may

> OHIO. CINCINNATI.—The officers of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of this city, have done a good service to the cause of missions, by publishing Dr. Harley J. Steward's scrmon, "Do Foreign Missions Pay," and sending it broadcast throughout the church. Dr. Steward has one of the most thoughtful congregations of the city, and his sermon shows that he knows how to appeal to all classes of Christians. This sermon will be helpful to all who are troubled by the recent attacks on the subject of missions. the recent attacks on the subject of missions

nature. A goodly record this, and one that ma

well excite thanksgiving for the past, and courage in well-doing for the years to come.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT.—The Westminster Church has add reading-room, for the use especially of its young people, and to be open every evening. Three people, and to be open every evening. Three dailies and thirteen weeklies and seventeen monthlies are among its files. This is a move ment in the right direction.

BAY CITY.—On the 3rd of June Rev. Wm. H. Clark, D.D., formerly of Philadelphia, was installed pastor of the church at Bay City, over which the late J. Ambrose Wight (the "Ambrose" of THE EVANGELIST), presided for so many years. The installation services were impressive. The Rev. J. T. Oxtoby, D.D., preached the sermon, the Rev. A. E. Bruske, President of Alma College, gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. W. P. Miller that to the people. We can wish the new pastor no better fortune than that he may prove worthy of his able and beloved predecessor. He is settled over one and beloved predecessor. He is settled over of the best churches in the Peninsular State.

NEBRASKA HASTINGS.—The Rev. Harry Omar Scott has entered upon his work at this place, and will be installed June 16. At the late communion he welcomed twenty-five members, fifteen on confession of their faith. Special services were held for one week previous. Five more have expressed their willingness to accept Christ, and will be received in the near future. The attendance upon all services is large, and both pastor and people are encouraged. pastor and people are encouraged.

PULPIT LAMPS.—These lamps are made to be fastene to the manuscript desk. Prices furnished on request. J. & R LAMB, 59 Carmine St., New York.

# That Tired Feeling

Mr. Joe Howard's theory that, one horror of a similar nature follows another to the number of three, has a chance for confirmation this coming summer if certain predictions prove true. First it was La Grippe: "A whim" the French define it. Second came deaths by scores from its after effects, or from the many atmospheric changes of the past few months. Several cases of neumonia, bronchlist, intense catarrh and general loss of strength were the results, until deat that epidemic and its sequence has provided the sufferers. It is a spidemic and its sequence has provided the contert. And now for number three, the theory is said to be advanced that the cholerals very likely to find fertile soil in the generally debilitated constitutions of our people resulting from the effects of such a winter and spring as has just past. Whether the theory of three will be confirmed in this case or not, remains to be seen. At any rate it behooves every person still affected by any of the complaints due to these climatic changes and epidemics, such as catarrh or bronchlai troubles, to look well to themselves and see that every trace of the trouble is removed this present month; before the heat of summer still more debilitates their system. Anodyne Liniment, used as directed, to be the most certain remedy for all forms of lingering summer coids, catarrh or bronchlai affections, as well as a preventive and cure for all kinds of summer complaints. It is absolutely certain that a remedy that has survived for eighty years as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has done, must have more than average merit. We suppose there is not a family in this country but what has this good old fashioned remedy in the house. If there is, we advise them to get it at once or write the mainfacturers i. Sohnson's Anodyne Liniment has done, must have more than average merit. We suppose there is not a family in this country but what has this good of fashioned remedy in the house. If there is, we advise them to get it at once or write the mainfacturers i. Sohnson and co Whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, is quickly

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To Secure Sober Colonists

on the lands of this Company, as these may be opened up for colonization. Under This Arrangement. State for several generations. They were all

\$1.000 in these Bonds will count as \$1.150 in cash payment for lots or lands in sturdy Christians and devoted Presbyterians. A Harriman and Vicinity. brother of the subject of this sketch is now a

Buying the Bonds, your money draws good interest, while you plan for removal and letterst. In his twenty-first year Mr. Carter entered Choose Your Place, the Navy as a midshipman. He had studied at

and then brings you a large bonus as you make payment for the same. Moreover Princeton College, but without graduating. He If Plans Change passed through the usual grades of naval service

antil the breaking out of the Civil War. He This Handsome Premium

> will at any time command the cash on your investment, at its full face amount, plus interest; while the Bonds are redeemable in cash, at par, by the Company, as by their regular terms, if not converted into real estate. The Bonds Must be Sold Now.

recruiting officer. He organized a brigade, and But the lands may not all be offered this year, though some are now ready for sale. was given command of it. He saw much active The Special Offer

service, was eminently brave, faithful, and sucof this 15 per cent. premium will be made only through "The Evangelist," and similar papers, to cessful, and repeatedly received the thanks of the General-in-Chief of the Army. He left that Principle and Interest

branch of the service at the close of the war as make them the special friends of this enterprise, and every bond sold under this offer will a Major-General. Returning to the Navy, he Carry a Special Provision

upon it, insuring the Premium. But no bond will carry this provision which is not bought before July 1st. ment on the 6th of August, 1881, having served his country steadily for over forty-one years. To Make Sure

On May 16th, 1882, he was made a Rear-Adorder at once, with at least 10 per cent. down payment, and write for terms on remainder miral by Act of Congress. He is the only man The Denominations

in the history of the country that has held the of bonds are \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. You can order any number of bonds of either size highest regular rank in both Army and Navy. Admiral Carter was eminently patriotic. As

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Of the turtle, crane and
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LADIES' TOUR. A lady (graduate and teacher) will conduct a party of young ladies to Europe on an 80 days' tri ing June 37. Address for particulars. Events

#### The Children at home.

JUST FOR TO-DAY. Lord, for to-morrow and its needs I do not pray: Keep me, my God, from stain of sin, Let me both diligently work

And duly pray; Let me be kind in word and deed, Let me be slow to urge my will, Prompt to obey; Help me to mortify my flesh. Just for to-day.

Let me no wrong or idle word Unthinking say; Set thou a seal upon my lips, Just for to-day. Lo, for to-morrow and its needs I do not pray;

But keep me, guide me, love me, Lord, Just for to-day. -Canon Wilberforce.

#### CHILDREN'S DAY.

June is the month of roses. It is also the month of daisies, buttercups, and red clover, the time when nature is at her best, and is putting forth all her energies to make herself attractive. The songs of happy birds wake us up in the early morning, and the days are long, bright days. And now June becomes in reality the banner month of the whole year, because the wise, good Christian ministers and their people, selected it for the time in which the children should have their special Sunday.

It was a beautiful thought to give the children one Sunday for themselves. It shows that and run. Block houses under his hands were she could hear the organ notes in the church older Christians are in full sympthay with the as unstable as if built upon the sand. children; that they, too, wish to keep their hearts young and fresh. George MacDonald says, "Then only a man is growing old, when he ceases to have sympathy with the young. And that is a dreadful kind of old age. When we are out of sympathy with the young, then I ner, always tasting the soap first, to be sure it live near a church." think our work in this world is over."

You all know how young hearts go out toin full sympathy with the young, and you young people recognize the fact whenever you are with

Hawthorne, who was a very reserved man with people in general, said, "If I value myself blaze by sticking his fingers in it. upon anything, it is in having a smile that chilof Wellington, also shows how he appreciated ing matches in it when not watched. the joys and sorrows of children. He was walkand crying as if his little heart would break.

gone, and I am afraid it will die."

when you are at school." During the summer and fall the lad received

Strathfieldsaye, July 27, 1837.
Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, is happy to inform William Harries that his toad is alive and well. five such letters as this one:

Such kind hearts have lived in every generawith silvery hair and wrinkled faces, but many ought to do, was usually accomplished. of the wrinkles seem to be smoothed out by the happy, fresh looks that come over them when the children's voices are heard taking a prom-

year which we enjoy the best. cared for, dear children, we trust that you will him all the time." But whoever would want a attractive pictures for Sunday readings; and feel that you ought to do all that you can to live monkey, I thought. I found every child in when they said goodbye, they told Phemie they help us old folks make the world better. There the neighborhood wanted him, but the mothers should not forget her, that they had taken her is a great work to be done in the world for Christ objected. I wondered how they could be so in their charge. at the present time. No generation of children cruel. Finally, one afternoon in mid-Summer, have had as much done for them in every way, as you are having done for you, and you are being fitted to do that work that is so much was true that Roger would like to part with

Most of you will have a very happy Children's Day, we trust, but there will be many of Christ's heart, of course you can. I'll send him up by church, but who wished very much to go. little ones who will have to be at home on beds | cart to you this afternoon," and so the bargain of sickness and pain, and cannot go to the Lord's house and worship Him among the beautiful flowers and loving friends, who will make everything so attractive. Remember such ones. Carry them flowers and some sweet, helpful strange that Roger's family did not like the words, to make the day less burdensome to them. There may be others obliged to stay away, who have not suitable clothes to wear, because of their poverty. Seek out such, and overcome any hindrances in their way that you can, so that as many as possible of Christ's little ones may gather together in His courts on that especial day. SUSAN TEALL PERRY.

#### A SEQUEL TO MR. PINCH.

Will THE EVANGELIST give its readers a seque to "Mr. Pinch," the monkey? My name is not "Elizabeth Worthington Fiske," although I have the honor of claiming her as a dear friend, and feel that she will read with deep interest whatever is written about the most renowned monkey that ever lived in one quiet little town. As I was most intimately acquainted with this tropical specimen, I feel that out of profound respect to his me nory, I must correct one great mistake, his name. Alas, it was not "Pinch" (although he knew how to do it), but was "Stubbs," "Professor Murphy Stubbs" (surname borrowed from our friend, "Toby Tyler"). "Professor Stubbs" was closely connected with the "missing link," in features resembling the natives of the Emerald Isle; was of fine physique and carriage; height nine inches: color, blue grey. His brown eyes were mournful in the extreme. Could it be possible, with such an expression, he ever thought of mischief? Alas, how true the words "appearances are often deceitful." His mouth, full of pearly teeth, how could he help chattering and smiling, if only to show them? Yes, Professor Stubbs was all that any one could desire in a monkey. So thought Roger, and so thought the entire family.

On the eighth day of February, 18-, at six in the morning, Uncle Frank arived with Professor Stubbs, who then became a member of the household. All were on hand to welcome him. With what wonder we gazed at him through the wires of his cage: how modest we thought him. Our hearts ached for him; was he homesick? We leave him for a moment, while we drink our early cup of coffee. "What was and in a trice there sits the Professor on uncle's knee, with his head deep in his cup of coffee.

"Well, I'll give up," says uncle; "how under the canopy did you get out of your cage?"

as our farmers' wives do at their chickens; but his hat in some out-of-the-way corner. Stubbs only chattered and showed his teeth, and

He was very popular. Never were calls more with us gave. numerous from town and campus, than during for, and "shown up." Learned professors from our university, ladies of high and delicate culture, and even our beloved pastor and his wife, became so fascinated by that dreadful monkey. as to sit by the hour and watch his antics. In fact, no sympathy was ever extended to us her sweet way, and call it "You cunning little Day." thing," and sit and watch and laugh at that would turn to reality, could you go through our hidden. Roger and he had many a serious quarrel over broken toys. In playing marbles,

A caller found me one day carrying that outrageous pet in a dripping and half - drowned condition, from the bath-room to his own private apartment. He had his own tub, and would bathe and soap himself in the most handy manwas nure: but when it came to sharing my tub and prepared bath, I drew the line, and objectwards those older persons, whose smiles are at- ed in a most decided manner. At another time tractive, and whose words are kindly. They are a great chattering and moaning was heard. His lordship was found seated on the edge of a gasburner, close to the jet, which was in full blaze. He had first knocked off the globe, to make sure it was glass, and was testing the quality of the

"Don't disturb him," I said, "it may prove dren love." An incident in the life of the Duke fatal." Twice he set his cage on fire by carry-

Arnold had a family of white rats, which he ing one day in his usual road, when he heard a brought over one day, so we could have a mencry of distress. He walked to the spot, and agerie. Likewise Mattie her pet cat, Josie her found a chubby, rosy - face boy lying on the black and white kittens, and Charlie his dog. ground and bending his head over a tame toad, What a grand show it was to be! We had all bought tickets in advance, and the reserved "What is the matter, my lad?" asked the seats were full. All at once a bitter cry went up, and a great commotion ensued. Our tent "O, sir, please, sir, my poor toad! I bring it rocked as though a hurricane had struck it. something to eat every morning. But they are What could the matter be? "Drop it, Stubbs, going to send me off ever so far away to school; drop it," they cried. He had pulled the tail off nobody will bring it anything to eat when I am of the largest rat, and was enjoying it hugely. as he sat on poor Fido's back, who seemed to "Never mind, don't cry, lad. I'll see that the be too frightened to make any resistance, extoad is well fed, and you shall hear all about it cept to rend the air with howl after howl. The circus was postponed until a later date.

Friends and neighbors would often borrow the Professor, but never but once. How well I remember a sweet little woman asking the loan of look as cheerful as when she took him. I found there was in those words. She could not undertion, but it is only within a few years that the out later that her mother had an elegant amaryl- stand why God had afflicted her darling in such older Christians have come into such perfect lis in full bud, which she had watched and tend- a way, and why He had laid so many burdens love and sympathy with children's needs, as to ed with loving care. Stubbs admired it as soon on her heart; but He knew best, and she be set apart a Sunday for their especial benefit. as his eyes rested upon it, and deliberately went lieved in His justice and love, and by-and-bye all Those who planned the grand day, seem to enjoy it as much as the little ones, for the church—coaxing made any difference to bim. He was the knock at the door an hour later awak are full of grown up people—many of them a monkey of great decision; what he felt he ened Phemie. And when her mother brought in

> little Lucy from the hill came to call, and in her sweet, gentle way, asked very timidly if it she have him, then, "Bless your dear little object before he got there, that it seemed as if monkey. She thought she should enjoy the little fellow, and she did. A friend calling upon her two hours after the arrival of the Professor, said she looked as though she had been through a siege of illness. Stubbs was taken right into the sitting-room to "show his respects." The first thing he did, was to spy a stuffed owl on a bracket in the corner. Investigation took place, and lasted until every feather was scattered to the four winds. Next the canary took his attention, but that with difficulty was rescued. A pet kitten came next under his control. Catching her by the tail, he carried her to the bracket, where he amused himself by hearing her spit and mew, as he swung her back and forth. Lucy was called to the rescue, and as Stubbs began to feel sleepy, he went to her to be rocked, first untying the apron bows on her shoulder, and biting off the point of her pencil before he could be comfortable. Alas! the nap was a short one, but that quiet might reign once more in that peaceful household. Lucy took him upstairs, where no one but herself could enjoy him. Five, ten, twenty minutes all was still. What has happened? All run as they hear the plaintive little

cry, "Oh somebody come quick, he'll die, I know he'll die." Breathless they enter the room. There sits Stubbs on the bureau chatting away: his mouth looks pretty black. What has he done? Oh dear, oh dear! he has swallowed three quinine pills, and eaten up those peppermint lozenges, and drunk up half of Jamie's ink! That was all. The maid, on entering the supper-room to see that the table was all in dainty order before the 'tinkling of the bell," was horrified to find the Professor seated in the middle of the table with a dish of fruit drawn close to him, eating away

sash, until help came. A few days later, Mrs. A. met Mrs. B., who asked her kindly how she liked monkeys. Don't ask me, please; I hope that if Roger that?" I said, as I felt something rush by me, feels at all sorry he has given Stubbs away, he will not hesitate to say so, as we will gladly return him."

with the utmost freedom and relish. Poor

Mary: monkeys were her horror, and she clung

to the window draperies in her effort to find the

Time fails me to tell of all the pranks of that monkey. Picture books he enjoyed extremely, (Alas a twisted wire will never secure a and would turn the leaves like any old man. The children would dress him up in fancy suits

Honesty makes it necessary to state that dur- and kiss him, "he looked so sweet." This he ing these proceedings, the ladies of the house would stand until he felt that he was being imfelt it quite important to mount the nearest posed, upon, and then he would soon unfaster chairs, shaking their skirts at the poor creature, the hook and button, and be free again, hiding

Oh Professor Murphy Stubbs, never was there rubbed his hands in the most gleeful manner. another monkey like you! Torment and great Roger's interest and enjoyment in his pet inaffliction as your presence was, we mourned creased as the days went by. Stubbs' favorite you when dead, and the tribute we lay as a leaf seat was on his shoulder, and he would lie in upon your grave, is that we hope we are better his arms and be rocked to sleep like a baby. in temper and spirit by the discipline your life

those days, the Professor always being asked CHILDREN'S DAY FOR PHEMIE CARTER. "If I could only go to the church to-day," said little Phemie Carter, as she heard the bells chiming that beautiful Sunday morning.. "I wish you could go, dear," the good mother

replied in tones of deep sympathy. "I never have been to church on Children's from either the pastor or his wife during the Day, and I should like so much to know what trial of those monkey days, only a hearty shake the children sing, and what the minister says to of the hand or a pat upon the shoulder, with a them. And then the pretty flowers! Jennie wish that Uncle Frank had brought a dozen in- King told me she never saw such pretty flowstead of one, while his good wife would smile in ers as they had in her church last Children's

Mrs. Carter bent over the bed and kissed her awful beast. Ah! I thought, your delusion little girl, who had been ill so long, and who would probably never be able to walk again. experiences. Not a thing was safe when Stubbs | Then she rearranged the pillows, brought a cup was uncaged. Drawers were opened, contents of cold water to the bedside, and took up a book scattered, tables cleared, thread unwound, wax to read a story aloud to Phemie. But Phemie eaten, and everything he could carry away, said she did not wish to hear a story then, she would far rather look out of the open window, and see the steeples of the churches and listen he would fill his pouches with the best alleys, to the bells. When the bells stopped ringing, on the next block. The streets seemed to be unusually quiet that morning.

"The organ plays children's tunes to-day, mamma. Listen! 'I think when I read that sweet story of old'-that is what it's playing. Now the children are singing. I'm so glad we

Phemie turned her face toward the window and sang the hymn that the children were singing. When it was finished, she said, "What beautiful verse this is:

'I wish that his hands had been placed on my head, That his arms had been thrown around me,
That I might have seen his kind look when he said

"Let the little ones come unto me."

suppose He is walking through that church now, putting His hands on the children's heads, only they can't see Him. And He is whispering in their hearts, Let the little ones come unto me.

wonder if He would put His hands on my head if I were in that church."

"Dear child, He is here with you now, right n this very room, and His loving hands are on your tired head, and His strong arms are thrown around my darling, I know," the mother said, as she went to the window to hide the tears that would come into her eyes.

"I believe He is, mamma, and that is what nakes me give up everything so easyil. I used to be fretful and angry, because I couldn't do as other girls did; but now I am willing to lie here, and I try to be patient.'

"You are patient and good, my child. And namma so often wishes she had the means to give you more comforts, and make life happier for you."

Phemie got tired very soon, and with her hand in her mother's, she fell asleep. The mohim, as she wanted her mother to see him, but ther read the fourteenth chapter of John: "Let when she returned him, we noticed she did not not your hearts be troubled." What comfort

four bright-faced young girls, dressed in pure Roger began by taking the Professor out white and carrying baskets of beautiful flowers, walking on Sundays, but found that he had too the poor sick child was so dazed, that she many followers of all nationalities and color to thought she was waking up in heaven. The inent part in the worship. We older ones can keep it up. As the months went by, the boy's flowers were put on a stand by Phemie's bed. testify that Children's Day has benefited us in interest in life and rollicking health began to and the girls sang some of their sweetest songs many ways, and is the Sunday of the whole assert itself, and he would often say, "I wish and said such comforting words, that Phemi somebody wanted Stubbs, he does bother me so, | thought it the happiest day she had ever seen Now that you are so well remembered and now that I am older. Besides, I can't watch They left a book full of interesting stories and

> "How did they hear of Phemie? She never seen them before."

A good neighbor across the way, who had interested herself in the sick child, was their Sun-Professor Stubbs. "Oh certainly," I said. "Could day-school teacher, and she had told them of the patient child who could not get to th

The four girls have proved that they were was sealed. I was so afraid the mother would worthy of their charge. They ministered to Phemie in the sweetest ways while she lived, I could not work fast enough; but I was quite and now they are saying to each other, "What comforted by being told that she thought it so a beautiful life dear Phemie is having in heaven with the Good Shepherd, who carries His lambs through the green pastures and by the still LOIS CHIDSEY. waters."

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#### IN "BAEDEKER."

Any one revisiting the Eternal City, after a lapse of years, will be impressed with the fact that the world does move and that the but not, as of old, come to bear Him away to ice would render them impassable. Out to sea trend is slowly, perhaps, but surely upward and onward. The old Rome, so dear to the heart of death, but having remembered His dying comthe "globe trotter," and to the eye of the artist, mand, were going out to bear Him in their with its delicious and perfect harmony of age hearts, and to testify of His saving grace among and antiquity, has disappeared. The grand old their comrades by word of mouth as well as ents, grimy and dingy with the dust and accretions of centuries, still stand, a silent testi- army, until, from humble private to kingly mony of a "tale that is told," but they no longer dominate or give tone to the historic city side the yellow Tiber.

The lethargic sleep is broken! There is ething in the air!" All is discord! The new jostles against and threatens to overwhelm the old. New streets, broad and handsome, let light and health into the stifled but picturesqu drive ere long will line the Tiber upon either side, to make room for which many a picturesque but fever-breeding pile has been demolished. And why this change—this awakening from contented slean; this destruction of contented sleans; the contented sleans are contented sleans; this destruction of contented sleans; the contented sleans are contented sleans. from contented sleep; this destruction of one of the landmarks of the romantic and picturesque?

Because Rome is no longer the seat of the "Tom."

the walls, now shows four churches for foreign visitors and seven well equipped establishments for the evangelization of the people. Facing the roadway across the well-known bridge of St. Angelo and in plain sight of St. Peter's, is the property held by Scotch and American Trustees for the work so successfully inaugurated and carried on by the late Father Gavazzi, now known as one of the Evangelical churches of Italy. Under one roof are primary and ele- and can. mentary schools for children, a theological To Preserve Berries Whole.—The fruit must

our country yearly for its schools and work and seal perfectly tight. The fruit will keep for hrough the late Dr. Howard Crosby and the

and carried on for several years among the soldiers by Luigi Capellini, called the Military Church, but now "under the patronage" of the English Methodist mission. Capellini was a for half hour, and put into pots air-tight. fer stationed temporarily at Perugia. One day, as he walked the streets, some bits of were carried past him by the wind. He picked them up, read them with interest, medi- is often spoiled by after treatment and manage tated upon their words until, as he expresses it, ment. Many butter makers work the butter too "my soul seemed all at once to throw off its fet- much, or do it in an improper way. Butter if ters and become filled with an unusual joy."
God's word had not returned to Him void. The few leaves of a New Testament, drifting along the streets of an obscure Italian town, had wrought a miracle, which, although not likely to be numbered among those emblazoned by art throughout the length and breadth of this fair in first-class well-prepared butter, and the keeper in first-class well-prepared butter, and the keeper in first-class well-prepared butter, and the keeper in granular form, needs but little working, more than is required to press it into a mass. A sliding motion of the ladle, so common with the average butter maker, is fatal to the good qualities of butter; it breaks the grain, and produces a sticky, shing surface, which is never present in first-class well-prepared butter, and the keeper in granular form, needs but little working, more than is required to press it into a mass. A sliding motion of the ladle, so common with the average butter; it breaks the grain, and produces a sticky, shings surface, which is never present in first-class well-prepared butter; in first-class well-prepared butter, and the keeper in the surface which is never present. land, is already reflected in the changed lives of hundreds of soldiers. For he went to work at once, and when the time of his military service and the same is true in freeing it of excess of expired, gave himself up entirely to efforts for the evangelization of the soldiers. His own means failing, Mr. Waite, of the American Union Church, collected sufficient to carry it a year. Then through the Rev. Leroy Vernose it was supported by American Methodists until, finally, it was placed under the care of the English Methodist Mission here. It was no carrying "to the skies on flowery beds of ease." Paras. "to the skies on flowery beds of ease." Persecution opened its batteries. Some bigoted official called a council to consider measures for preventing Evangelical meetings, etc., among the venting Evangelical meetings, etc., among the men. But "Umberto' (then Prince) said, "No! See that no political plotting goes on under the garb of religion, but do not hinder the men from fulfilling the duties of their religion." And "Umberto," now King, has since, because of the improved "morale" of his army, made this servant of Christ a "Cavaliere" or Knight.

In Rome the services are held in a hired room water for about ten minutes as soon as gather-In Rome the services are held in a hired room. Not only religious but secular instruction is given, which has enabled many to pass such nendable examinations as to attract notice and respect. At three other points in the country, "stations" are also in full operation. As the regiments are moved frequently, a Church organization is impracticable, but they are enrolled and given certificates, and three times a year, Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas, the acrament of the Lord's Supper is celebrated. It was a privilege a few evenings since to be present at the Methodist Mission Church where for convenience this simple and touching service

Entering the brilliantly lighted little church by a side door, we looked upon an audience of perhaps two hundred young men, stalwart in form, anly in bearing, the dark blue of their uniforms relieved here and there by a dash of scarlet and gold. It was thrilling to hear them already singing (as this people does everything) with their whole heart an Italian version of "Hold the Fort." It was martial and stirring and in perfect keeping. Unfamiliarity with the language shut us, in one sense, out. But somein our hearts answered to the fervent, earnest tone of the prayers and the ringing, stirring notes of the address and the combined manly response "credo" to each article of faith. manly response "credo" to each article of faith.

Upon a small table before the pulpit was a silver communion service presented on Christmas day, 1873, "From soldiers of England to the Evan gelical soldiers of Italy." Rev. Mr. Piggott, of the Methodist Mission, read the Service and made an address, and with Mr. Capellini, passed the elements. The manly heads bowed in meditation, and a tender stillness brooded like a spirit over them. It was impossible to look with undimmed vision upon these soldiers of the Cross, who, moving all over the country, will scatter broadcast the simple story of rewill scatter broadcast the simple story of re-deeming love, or to repress an earnest prayer that each one may be enabled to "ordere bed" that each one may be enabled to "ordere bed" that each one may be enabled to "endure hard- the bones need be thus lost.

SOME SIGHTS IN ROME NOT MENTIONED Deo," seemed ringing in the air and heart, al. THE DREARY WINTER IN NEWFOUNDLAND though unuttered and unexpressed. And as each new communicant passed out, a prettily bound Bible was given him.

palaces; the sublime ruins; the mighty monu-silent example. God grant that this may be the little leaven that will leaven the whole commander, shall come the refrain, "By Thy grace, I will."

VON ELLE.

#### Agricultural Department.

#### CANNING FRUIT.

because Rome is no longer the seat of the "Temporal Power"—but the capitol of "Free and United Italy." A king, broad and generous in sentiment, sits in the old papal palace of the Quirinal and seeks to patiently, tolerantly and justly develope both land and people.

Meanwhile, where the great, irregular, homely mass of the Vatican, with its thousands of rooms, surges like a huge tidal wave against lives in ill chosen and mistaken seclusion. Since it has become the Capitol, Rome has doubled its population and seen its habitations, large and costly, rise by the thousand. There is an air of lusty, busy, healthful life which has hardly yet crystalized into a steady or settled expression.

But the changes "all along the line" are not confined to things temporal. The Rome that years ago, under the old regime, allowed Americans only to worship beneath their flag at the Embassy, and the English a church outside of the walls, now shows four churches for foreign

school, library and dormitories for students, and a church. A little, irregular, upper room contains the modest library; the portrait, bust and other mementoes of this great pioneer, while over a door in a roll hang his robes as a priest and his red shirt and uniform as a Garibaldian soldier.

The Evangelical Church of Italy appealed to come country wearly for its schools and work and seal perfectly tight. The fruit must not be too ripe; if necessary, wash your berries after having picked them, put in glass jars, filling each one about two-thirds full. Put in preserving kettle a pound of sugar and one cupful of water for every two pounds of fruit, and let it come slowly to a boil. Pour this syrup into the jars over the berries, filling them up to the brim; then set the jars in a pot or boiler of cold water on the stove, and let the water boil and the fruit become scalding hot. Take out one country wearly for its schools and work

ev. Mr. Angelini, now in America. It is dong a glorious work here and throughout Italy, and no one with the Master's kingdom at heart could, if cognizant of its beneficent achievements, withhold his gift.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY SYRUP.—Mass the fresh fruit, express the juice, and to each quart add three and one-half pounds granulated sugar. The juice heated to 180 deg. Fahr., and strained or filtered previous to dissolving the sugar, will keep an indefinite time canned hot in glass jars.

Really good butter as it comes from the churn

CHESTNUTS FOR MARKET. Samples of American chestnuts, superior to pared for market by being immersed in boiling water for about ten minutes as soon as gathered. Wormy nuts will float on the surface and may be removed; all eggs and larve of insects will be destroyed, and the condition of the meat of the nut will be so changed that it will not become flinty by further curing for Winter use, and will still be in no wise a "boiled chestnut." The nuts may be dried in the sun or in dry houses after being placed in sacks in such quantities as to admit of their being spread to the thickness of about two inches, the sacks being frequently turned and shaken. Dried by this method they remain quite tender, retain for a long time the qualities that make them desirable in the Fall, and may be safely stored, but of course will not germinate. A bulletin on nut culture is being prepared by the Division of Pomology, and when published may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the Division of Pomology, Department of Agriculture. Agriculture.

UTILIZING BONES.

One of the experiment stations gives the following as to treating bones on the farm: 1. Bones put into a well-kept, moistened manure pile will themselves gradually decay and disapple will themselves gradually decay and disapple. pile will themselves gradually decay and disappear, enriching the manures to that extent. 2. Raw bones may be bodily buried in the soil around the trees; if placed at a sufficient depth, beyond the reach of the Summer's heat and drought, the rootlets will cluster around each piece, and in the course of a few years consume it entirely. But it will not do to have these root clusters broken up by cultivation every season. 3. Bones may be packed in moist wood ashes, best mixed with a little quicklime; the mass kept moist but never dripping. In a few

With a good triumphant rendering of the familiar "I am coming, Lord, to Thee," the solemn, simple service closed. "Gloria in Excelsis, growth, a full development and a vigorous constitution.

The isolation of life in the distant parts of Newfoundland during Winter, is extreme. Outside the Peninsula of Avalon there are hardly stretches a vast icy pavement, through which it is often impossible for even a steamer to ram its way. So all the long Winter months the little hamlets lie surrounded by the great snow blanket, and cut off from communication from all mankind, save those who inhabit their little settlement. Should the store of provisions run low, the situation is perilous, for there is no possibility of getting supplies, unless a "lead" opens in the ice and allows a steamer to get along the coast; or if she be not ice-bound at too great a distance, perhaps some of the men go out over the frozen sea to meet the vessel, and carry home food to their families. Should the ship fail to come, the people are sometimes driven to eat their dogs, of which several are usually kept in order to draw home wood from the forests on sleds. So great is the difficulty of communication during Winter, that a clergy man relates that on one occasion, as near to the capital as Trinity Bay, forty shillings had been demanded, and twenty-five were actually paid. for the conveyance of a single letter overland to the city by a cross-country guide. While the coast is ice-bound, the direct steamers from England do not touch at Newfoundland, but the mails are brought up from Halifax in a small wooden steamer. expressly built for facing the ice; but even this vessel cannot always manage to get in, and mails have to be carried ashore seven or eight miles over the ice on men's backs.-Lady Blake in North American Review for June.

#### FOREIGN.

A SECOND CANAAN.-In an interview with Mr tanley, a representative of the Birmingham Daily Gazette mentioned that Baron Hirsch was eeking a second Canaan for the down-trodden Jews, and asked if he (Baron Hirsch) could be suited in Central Africa. The explorer replied that undoubtedly he could; the land from Kikuhyu to Lake Victoria Nyanza would form an admirable kingdom for the people of the Exodus. In Africa any climate that was desired could be found-as cold as Scotland, as temperate as Kent, as enjoyable as Marseilles, or as hot as the Sahara. In fact, if Baron Hirsch cared to act as the Joshua of the second exodus he would find in Equatorial Africa a Canaar flowing with milk and honey, rich in bananas and beeves, dves, and diamonds. There were simply natives waiting and anxious to be exploited; herds of cattle which could be purchased for a few empty lobster tins and vinegar bottles, territories so vast that every Jew could have a kingdom of his own, and enough left to set up any and every capable young Britishe who might be tired of humdrum work, or who could not find a living in the prosaic profes



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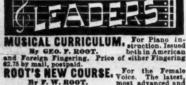
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SUMMARY OF ASSETS. SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Cash in Banks,

Bonds & Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate, 665,150 00
United States Stocks, (Market Value) 2,273,450 00
Bank, Trust Co., and Bailread Stocks and Bonds,
(Market Value), 2,724,450 00
State and City Bonds, (Market Value), 527,707 08
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand, 593,100 00
Interest due and accuraed on January 1st, 1891,
Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents, 674,883 71
1,376,064 03

\$9,091,192 59 LIABILITIES. Cash Capita',
Beserve Premium Pund,
Beserve for Unpaid Losses and claims,
Beserve for Sinking Pund, \$9,091,192 58

DANIEL A. HEALD, President. JOHN H. WASHBURN, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, Jr., Vice-Presidents. WILLIAM L. BIGELOW, Secretaries. HENRY J. FERRIS, AREUNAH M. BURTIS, Ass't Secretaries.

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The annual union meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Boards of the Presbyterian Church, was held in the beautiful First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, May 27, 1891, Mrs. Penfield of Chicago presiding.

The meeting opened by singing the hymn, "Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim," followed by the soul-stirring words from the forty-second and forty-third chapters of Isaiah.

A telegram was read, telling of the birthday of the young Empress of Japan, on the 27th of May, and pleading for prayers for her conversion. Mrs. Rhea of Lake Forest, Ill., then led in the opening prayer. Miss Nelson of Philadelphia gave a home view of our Foreign Board. She gave a bird's-eye view of the great machinery, of the correspondence, literature, &c., of the Synodical and Presbyterial Societies-of the leaflets, the missionary annals, and the calenings. The receipts of the Board were greatly feeling, should guide the use of funds.

Extra work should be done, but not to interfere with the main current of work, with the salaries pledged. How much influence of the work comes from the quiet home teaching of

missionary the message sent back, "Pray for now built. us," conveys no idle words. It comes from Miss True of Japan, said she had been told to the prayers at home. The zenana work was great volume of thanksgiving had been going mentioned. It takes wisdom to go to the up from her heart. The Japanese were much gress of our Church work. Special interest homes of these child wives, made wives at the affected by the thought that the Americans easily finds a channel for special contribution, age of eight or nine. These little girls need to were praying for them. She gave a description be taught how to bear the heavy burdens so of the farewell meeting as she left Japan, and early laid upon them. They can carry the little also the message to the American women: hymns and Scripture verses to comfort them in "Wont you tell them how much we thank the sad life which is their inevitable lot. Then them?" Then she told the story of the Japancomes the mother life, when the birth of a ese women, who have, without men's help, daughter brings only sadness. Then came the raised \$3,000, and have started, and are carrytender acknowledgment of thanks for the pray- ing on, an industrial school. Miss True gave the ers of the past, and pleadings for the future, plan for the union of the two girls schools in not only for the missionary, but for those chil- Tokio. The present school is called "The Woupon these prayers.

sketches of her work, drawing strong contrasts being taught here, go out to other schools as between the Christian and the heathen homes of teachers. women. She spoke of the school for women at The children come, knowing nothing. They are taught the alphabet, the branches, the Bible, and other things which will help their husbands. I think all are pastors' wives, or expect to be. Activity and devotion to the Master is taught. Earnest prayer is asked for the women at Saharanpoor.

Then followed the singing of "Hail to the Lord's Anointed." A paper was read by Miss Hubbard, entitled, "Our Work Abroad." Our Woman's Board has 316 teachers, 13 were sent last year. They organize and superintend all our schools, train the women, care for the sick, instruct theological students, journey by land and sea, to build up the truth. Do we appre- heathen on our own shores. ciate all this? Have we sympathy with the missionaries closely quarantined in Tripoli all winter? The 91st Psalm was their beacon light. All of their number were saved from death. Grand work comes from our medical missionaries. Many native trained helpers assist our missionaries. Having been trained in our schools, their help is incalculable. A brief glance is given at our schools. Beirut Seminary, Syria, reports 61 boarders; San Paulo, Brazil, reports 450 scholars. Many at Tokio are reported Christians. A Bible Institute has been established here. The work in Persia and China is wonderful. Seven of our missionaries have entered into rest. A summary was given of the wants and needs of the missionaries.

Mrs. Rhea thanked God for the missionaries in India, who have taken such wonderful care

The next paper, given by Mrs. McClure of the New York Board, had for its subject, "New work for the year." There can in this paper be no official work laid out, yet we may look forward to what may be done. Let us consider the wants and needs of our Board. First, Africa-greater outlay of men and means is need What shall we do for Africa? North China-the fields are white to the harvest. Who will send the golden sickle, sharpened with prayer? Central China - buildings are needed. A million a month are dving in China without knowing God. In India is a spiritual as well as material famine. In Japan we see wonderful undertakings. We must put our prayers into action. Let us see how: to send out men and women to further the medical work; to open new stations; to enlarge school buildings; to advance the salary of native preachers. We can stand prepared for march ing orders. Each can say, "Lord, here am I!"

Mrs. Eddy of Syria then spoke. She first

went to that country in 1851. Great changes have taken place in our country since that time. Then woman's voice was not heard in public for missions. Mrs. Eddy gave a brief glance at changes in Syria in these forty years. She has kept house in Syria in twenty-seven different houses. Some think the missionaries have good times. So they do, if they can; but not such as they have in this country. When she reached Beirut, there was no rich church building, but even then she could "sing the songs of Zion in a strange land." Now they have a large church edifice, a choir, a hymnbook-some of our tunes set to the hymns-a Sabbath-school room built as a memorial offering. There are five other churches. Now there is the large Beirut Seminary. Many natives have adopted our style of dress. Houses and homes have been greatly improved. In times of sickness, instead of finding pictures of the Virgin, we see the Bible laid upon the pillow of the sick. We see great changes in the speech of the women. Cursing, formerly so common, has in a great measure passed away. There is prayer in the home. Then hardly a woman could read; now many read in their homes. The women are learning to pray in their meetings, which are much blessed. Mrs. Eddy wishes to go back, and finish her life-work in Syria.

sweet greeting, giving a brief view of their are specially interested in the colored people, work. She said. Enlarge the stakes of consecration and prayer. She had heard that for one give, either toward aiding us in paying his salconsecrated woman, 100 are at ease in Zion. Let ary, or in fitting up the chapel (which is only a aus this year enlarge our tents, till every woman is interested. How shall we do this? One cord should be lengthened: "Talk ye of His won. John H. Inman of New York, as to myself or drons work." After the stakes of consecration and prayer, lengthen that of energy. We need to remember how the Master worked, spending whole nights in prayer. It is the keystone of

AFTERNOON REPORT.

The afternoon session was opened by the singing of the hymn, "Jesus, where'er Thy people meet." Mrs. Brown of China led in

The report of "Woman's Work for Woman," was read by Miss Posey. Gratitude was exknowledgments made for articles and pictures received. There is an increase in the subscription list from last year. In this list we have Alaska with one subscriber, and the different States with their lists up to New York, numbering 2,905. Magazine criticised as not coming in time for meetings. Answer: Time of meetings might be changed.

Glaze on paper trying to weak eyes. Answer: Paper such as best adapted to pictures. touch of power given from above.

The report on Children's Work was made by immense labor and difficulties of these socie- Miss Lombard. The little magazine is in its ties. She said: The statistics may be dull, but seventeenth year. We draw a breath of thanks- popular missionary meeting like that of the the heart histories are full of interest. The giving, as we think of our list of 20,000. The Publication work was taken up, especially the little silver stars given to the little silver stars little silver stars given to the children who of the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions. dar. The work of the medical missionaries is known. Grateful acknowledgments of articles, cester, Moore, W. H. Roberts, Niccolls, Johnincreased; judgment and principle, rather than dren and from mothers. Plea for help that Ketchum. those present would be co-workers with those who prepare the little magazine.

Singing, "Blest river of salvation." Miss Por- things it says: ter of Japan spoke on "What can the children here do for those of Japan." Cards can be sent, on which the missionaries can write texts. Ilthe children on Sabbath eve. We look back lustration: From one card sent, on which the upon the work of the year not with pride, but missionary wrote, "Come unto Me," thirty peoith gratitude. To God's name be all the glory. ple had learned of Christ. Little ones every day Miss Geissinger of India gave the next ad- help the missionaries by leading older ones to ess. She began by saying, On hearing of the ork at this end of the line, it was hard to left a legacy of fifteen cents to help build the ell where the most work was done. To the second church in Kanazawa. The church is

overflowing hearts, and uplifting is felt from avoid these meetings, but must be here. One dren whom they teach. She said, We depend man's Educational Institute." It may be called a university, as it is proposed to make it as Mrs. Foreman from India, opened with sweet high a school as can be made. The girls after

Song by Mrs. Dulles, written by Mrs. Dr. Barlow.

Then followed an address by Mrs. Robbins of the Occidental Board. The merchants in San Francisco, whether Christian or pagan, close the store on the Sabbath. A change has taken place among the Chinese, through kindness to a little unknown in print for eighteen years, has been Boards. brought forward, as the report of a lawsuit in we teach the Bible to the heathen, it is wonderful how much we find in the Bible about idolatry. Besides sending missionaries abroad, our

Address by Mrs. Lafflin of China, giving completeness and accuracy." bright stories of Chinese experience.

work among the poor and wretched: to pray for them, to try to lead them to Christ, and she hopes to meet them in heaven. Among her people they have property worth \$5,000, not one cent given from this country. One woman, after the birth of a child gave \$50 as a thankoffering. If you in America continue your prayers, I am sure you will never hear a discouraging word from a foreign missionary.

Then came the singing of the hymn, "Jesus shall reign."

Mrs. Rhea followed with an address on Missionaries Assembled. Almost all the words have been used up by the Assembly, and she had used the rest. To-day they had been engaged in nautical work, rigging out a Brig. A map and missionary are alike. Both bring the heathen before you. If you want missionaries to come on the stage, just say, Come, China; come Africa; come India, and we will pray for you. Will the missionaries please come to the platform? Will Dr. and Mrs. Nevius stand up! They stand, and are followed as called up, by Mr. and Mrs. Lafflin, and Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, all of China; by Mrs. Brown and Mrs. True of Japan; by Mrs. Foreman and Mrs. Case of China: by Mrs. Porter, Miss Norton and two daughters, by Miss Geissinger of South America, Mrs. Chamberlain of San Paulo for twentythree years, Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton going to South America; Mrs. Eddy from forty years life in Syria, Miss Hurly, M.D., and Mr. Brown, M.D., going to Corea, and Miss Pratt of India. Mrs. Rhea gave some advice to these mission-

aries. It is easier to go out the first than the second time. For a missionary outfit, take the Bible. If you find darkness, use its light. If you are perplexed, use its words, not yours. Again I advise you to pray, just pray. I don't think a prayer was ever offered that was not overwhelmingly, omnipotently answered. Pray for what you want, and you will have that, or

AID THE COLORED PEOPLE IN GEORGIA Darien, Georgia, May 22, 1891.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST: The church of which I am pastor, has in its membership about twenty colored people. They not only attend my preaching in the church, but also the service which I hold for them every

Sabbath afternoon in our chapel.

The Session after much effort, and by their request, have secured the services of a colored man, J. D. Taylor, who will graduate at Tusca loosa Institute, Ala., next month, and he come with splendid endorsements from that institution. He is a man of family. It is our purpose and the unanimous wish of our colored people. to have a separate church as soon as the way is clear.

The prospect is indeed flattering for a great work among them. The population relatively to the white, is about four to one. Please say to A lady from the Southwest Board brought any of your generous readers among those who we would be glad of any assistance they may shell of a building), or in furnishing him and family a home. By his consent, I refer to Mr. our standing. Acknowledgements will be made through your columns. Yours fraternally,

N. KEPP SMITH. P. S.-Will other Presbyterian papers please copy, and oblige,

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Continued from Second Page. TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

The recommendations of the report of the Committee on the Increase of the Ministry, as found on page 155-6 of the Minutes of 1890, pressed for continued health, and thankful ac- third and fourth chapters, were ordered to be sent down to the Presbyteries, and chapters five and six were referred to the next Assembly.

The Mileage Fund reported was \$29,810; En tertainment Fund \$10,778; Contingent Fund \$11 197 · helance on hand \$9,402. The assess ment was fixed at seven cents per member for the Assembly's fund.

Presbyteries which have not contributed to the Mileage Fund during the past three years, are not to be permitted to participate in the surplus Improvements commended. We long for the fund the next year. Field Secretary of the For eign Board, Dr. Marshall, gave his plan of reach ing the churches through popular Synodical meetings, and the question of holding a great American Board, was referred to the Secretaries

The Committee of Conference with the Union great help. More than 500 star winners are Theological Seminary, are Drs. Patton, Worgreatly enlarged, and brings unspeakable bless- pictures, and photographs; also for words of son, McIntosh, and Alexander, and Elders Juncommendation from other churches, from chil- kin, McCook, Ely, Murdock, Durant, and

> The Committee on Systematic Beneficer presented an able report. Among other good

Under our ecclesiastical system, the bounder duty of training the Church in beneficence, rests absolutely with our ministers and elders. The people must ordinarily be reached through them, or not at all. Pastoral and sessional bor earnestly directed towards development of any congregation's beneficence, will always meet success, more or less. We have never discovered yet the first exception to this rule. nothing is given for our boards. If only the leaders were faithful, the blanks could not exist even though the rank and file gave nothing. It must be remembered that no scheme of con secration, no method of offering, can dispe with stated information and appeal from the pulpit and otherwise, as to the needs and prounder any of our systems. An offering from every member for every cause, must be the ideal of our effort; and recommends

4. That every minister be charged to instruct his congregation in the grace and duty of liber ality for Christ's sake, and in Scriptural princi ples of giving; to keep them informed as to the work and needs of our Boards, adopting as his purpose an offering from every member for every 5. That each individual, in the sense of Chris

tian stewards, be earnestly advised to adopt the practice and form the habit of proportionate giving, whether income be large or small, as God hath prospered him, and to become leagued with others in attempts to foster such practical The Church Polity Committee, among other

things, reported that the Session have control over all ordinances of worship, and all services to be held in the church building, trustees having no authority over the same The greetings of the United Brethren in Christ,

and of the Holland Church, were received and responded to.

The Presbyteries were instructed to ascertain waif, and the Occidental Board, which has been why many churches do not contribute to all the

. The Assembly finished its business Tuesday regard to the little waif has been printed. As afternoon with great deliberation, and on the whole has been exceedingly patient, giving every cause a full hearing and fair play. The ery cause a full hearing and fair play. The D.D., were held, the Memorial Discourse being usual resolutions of thanks were given. The by Rev. Daniel L. Furber, D.D. Board has the added work of teaching the Free Press was especially named as having given a report "which had never been surpassed for

Dr Radeliffe in responding to the vote of Mrs. Nelson of India: With a mother's work thanks, was received with prolonged cheers, and at home, her work was to do what she could to made a most graceful address, and added to the golden opinions which have been formed of

> This Assembly has made a mighty impression in Detroit, and has been often remarked as the greatest body that ever met in the city. The Moderator made a fitting response, apt, as have been all his responses, and he will be beloved of all for the beautiful spirit manifested in all the duties of the Moderator's chair.

#### Current Events.

City and Vicinity.

The public schools of this city will close on July 3d. An effort was made by several com-missioners to change the date of closing to June 30th. The change, however, was not looked upon as desirable.

In spite of all restraining and restricting laws immigrants continue to flock to this country. Last week there were more immigrants landed at the Barge Office, than in any other week in the history of immigration at this port, 17,166 people being landed from the steerages of incoming ships. They came from all countries, The statue of Hon. J. S. T. Stranshan, the "Father of Brooklyn," standing at the entrance to Prospect Park, was unveiled on Saturday, in the presence of a large audience, among whom were many persons of note. It is not often such an honor falls to the lot of a man in his own lifetime, even though he lives to be eighty-three years old. Italy and Portugal sending a large contingent.

The will of the late Charles Pratt shows the Pratt Institute is well provided for, its four der's gifts thereto amounting in all to \$\$2,500,000. Provision is made for the distribution of \$300,000 to charitable societies and institutions, in accordance with the decedent's wishes. The rest of the large estate is bequeathed to the widow and children, who may be trusted to make a good use of it.

Personal and News.

An Indiana woman who served through the Civil War as Charles Dewey of the 26th Ohio, now applies for a pension in her own name.

Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, who has just resigned his chair, published his first free trade treatise in 1866. He was pitted against Horace Greeley in a series of public tariff debates in 1868 and 1869.

Speaking of Senator J. H. Kyle, of South Dakota, who is also a clergyman, a lady mem ber of his church in South Dakota said recently "The people of the East sent him out here to preach to the heathen at \$500 a year, and now the heathen have sent him back at \$5,000 a

Sir John MacDonald, the Canadian Premier died on the 6th, after a brave and protracted struggle with illness. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815, but came with his parents to Canada five years later. After a distinguished career at the bar and in Parliament, he entered the government in 1847, and with the exception of the years 1848-1854, when he was in Opposi-tion, he has held one or another post of honor and responsibility in his country's service ever since. His loss will be seriously felt.

The seventy-second birthday of Walt Whitman, "The Good Gray Poet," was celebrated at his home in Camden, on the 31 ult. About forty friends and admirers sat down to dinner, the poet occupying the seat of honor at the head. He was in good health and spirits and entertained his guests with selections from his own works and comments on literary affairs. Letters were read from Alfred Tennyson, Richard Watson Gilder, Edmund C. Stedman and

Institutions.

Two hundred men have been put at work on the girls' dormitory building for the Stanford University, at Palo Alto, California. The struc-ture will be of concrete, and is to be finished next September, which will permit girls to enter the University one year earlier than was ex-



congregation up-town, and the church had to from 1840-84. follow, and the new church is located corner of In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev Woodward avenue and Edmund Place. The new W. W. Carson, D.D., of the Jefferson-avenue building is modeled somewhat after that of Church. Monday afternoon there was an or-Philips Brooks' church in Boston, and cost gan recital, and Monday evening congratulatory \$180,000-\$70,000 came from the sale of the old addresses were delivered by Rev. W. H. Davis, church. It has a seating capacity of 1,200, and D.D., of the First Congregational Church, Rev. red sandstone. The inside is oak, antique fin- of the Central Presbyterin Church. ish. The organ, the gift of Jacob S. Farrand, at a cost of \$12,000, stands behind the pulpit. son, D.D., of Chicago, preached, and Wednesday The seating is amphitheatrical, with front and evening Rev. Francis L. Patton, D.D., Presi side galleries, opening out of great arches, and dent of Princeton College preached; and Rev over the centre, rising a hundred feet, is the George D. Baker, D.D., pastor of the First sufficiently well acquainted with architecture to do any sort of justice to this beautiful temits building would be completed in time, the Assembly would have been invited to meet there. On Sunday, May 17th, the dedicatory services began. Rev. James Lewis of Joliet, Ill., who married his wife from this congregation, offered prayer. The sermon was preach-

ed by Rev. James I. Brownson, D.D., of Wash-

ington. Pa., the father of the pastor, Rev. Mar-

Dr. Arthur F. Kimball, Associate-Professor

This is anniversary week in Andover Theo

master. The menu will consist of fifty-four arti

from the farm, except spices, salt, and sugar. The wife of Professor Comstock designed

also written an agricultural song for the occa-sion, entitled "The Cornell Farmer Boys."

The recent appointment of Professor Henry C. King to a Professorship of Philosophy, has led Oberlin College to issue a twelve-page pamphlet,

containing a full outline of the courses in that

department. The College now offers thirty courses of sixty hours each in philosophy—

nineteen to under-graduates, eleven to gradu

ates-and the work is conducted by six profes-

sors. The student may devote practically his whole time in the junior and senior years to the

COMMENCEMENTS.

The ninetieth Commencement of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., will be

held June 21-24, beginning with a Baccalaureate Sermon by the President, Dr. James D. Moffatt. For particlars about trains and boarding places, address T. J. Duncan, Esq.

Houghton Seminary, Clinton, will hold its Commencement next week, June 14-17. Rev. H. H. Peabody, D.D., of Rome, N. Y., will need by the Beccapitary and Sermon.

Another large extension of the main building is under way, to be finished by Sept. 1st, but even this will perhaps not allow the College to

The approaching Commencement of Hamilton

College, June 21-25, will be an occasion of spe-cial and melancholy interest, on account of the

recent death of its President, Dr. Darling. Who will be his successor, is a question yet to

Who will be his successor, is a question yet to be answered; perhaps the trustees could not do

chair him who will occupy his place on Bac-calaureate Sunday, the Rev. Professor William

accept all applications for next year.

The Commencement exercises of Wils

study of philosophy.

The wife of Professor Comstock original woodcuts for the menu cards.

ory of the late Professor Austin Phelps.

cus A. Brownson, who delivered the dedicatory

The meeting of the General Assembly has address. The dedicatory prayer was offered by comewhat overshadowed the dedication of this Rev. William A. McCorkle, D.D., a famous church, an event of great importance, not only pastor; a dedicatory hymn, written just before to the members of this venerable church, but to his death, by the lamented D. Bethune Duffield, the city of Detroit, which took place May 17-20. was sung. At 3.30 P. M. was held a Sabbath-This church was organized under the title of school and Young People's service, at which, the "First Protestant Society of Michigan" in after the baptism of infants by the pastor, ad-1812, by Rev. John Monteith. Rev. George dresses were made by Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, Duffield of distinguished memory, was for thir- D.D., of the Fort-street Church, Rev. James ty years its pastor. From this parent branch M. Barkley of the Third-avenue Church, and ave sprung thirteen other Presbyterian church- Hon. S. M. Cutcheon, and Hon. Alanson es in Detroit. Business finally crowded the Steeley, Superintendent of the Sunday-school

the lecture-room seats 800. The architecture is R. S. Savin of the Central Methodist Episcopal Romanesque, with pyramidal centre and clus- Church, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, D.D., of the tered turrets. The material is Lake Superior First Baptist Church, and Rev. James F. Dickie

Tuesday evening, May 19, Rev. S. J. McPhermagnificent dome. Your correspondent is not Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and a former pastor, also preached. Wednesday evening, the 27th, the great For-

ple of worship. Had this church been sure that eign Missionary meeting of the Assembly, over which Judge Breckinridge presided so happily, was held in this church.

Thus again is this old First Church of Detroit launched on a new career of usefulness and honor. The pastor, Rev. Marcus A. Brownson, and the congregation as well as the city of Detroit, are to be congratulated by the whole Church on the completion of this grand structure.

E. B. Delabarre, Ph.D., who was graduated from Amherst in 1886, will be assistant Profes-sor in Psychology in Brown University next Literary Notes.

The June number of The Church at Home and Abroad opens with a portrait of Dr. Van Dyck of Beirut, and a graphic description of the scene at his home when the Syrians of all sects of Physics in Johns-Hopkins University, has been elected Professor of Physics in Amherst scene at his home when the Syrians of all sects united in celebrating the semi-centennial of his work in their land as physician, preacher, author, and translator of the Holy Scriptures. This number is also well filled with a variety of interesting intelligence concerning the work of the Church in all lands, mostly from the pens of men and women actively engaged in that work College, and will enter upon his new duties next loigcal Seminary. Professor Egbert C. Smyth preached the sermon to the graduating class last Sunday, and on Wednesday interesting services

by Rev. Daniel L. Furber, D.D.

The day when this issue reaches most of our readers (June 11th), will be a gala day in Ithaca, as Cornell will be celebrating its "Agricultural International Liability for Mob Injuries, J. W. Invitations have been sent to all Jenks on Land Transfer Reform ten on the Economic Basis of Prohibition, by G. Ritchie on The Teaching of Political Science agricultural colleges in the United States, to leading agricultural papers, both in America and abroad, and to the Alumni of this department at Oxford, and a translation of the Constitutio or the University. Secretary Rusk is expected to be present. There will be literary exercises, orations, toasts, and music. Professor Roberts will preside, and Professor Bailey will be toastof Mexico by Bernard Moses, with a historical introduction by the translator. The appearance of this number marks the beginning of the sec-ond volume of the Annals, and the change from a quarterly to a bi-monthly publication. The papers promised are on subjects of absorbing in-terest, and are without exception written by cles served in seven courses, everything coming

specialists.

The awakening feeling for Wagner's music throughout the country lends especial interest to an article on Wagner and Tannhaueser in Paris, 1861, by Edward H. House in the New England Magazine for June. Mr. House was personally acquainted with the great composer during that troublous year when the Paris mob drowned the Tannhaueser with yells and cat calls, and in this article he tells with a great deal of sympathy the story of that disgraceful conspiracy of a capital against a foreigner, who should at least have been received with courtesy. He also recalls some interesting memoranda of He also recalls some interesting memoranda of Wagner, which possess the value of instanta-neous photography, and he also tells how he had the good fortune to become acquainted with Wagner, a rather romantic story. The article is finely illustrated with portraits of Wagner, now scarce in Germany, and never before published in America.

The Magazine of American History closes its twenty-tifth volume with an admirable June is The picture of Columbus with which i sue. The picture of Columbus with which it opens—a copy of the celebrated portrait in London from a miniature the Spanish Queen had painted for herself—is said to be one of the best and most authentic likenesses of the great navigator extant. The first article of the number, uniquely illustrated, touches a colossal theme in the happiest and most informing manner; it is entitled Glimpses of the Railroad in History, and one need only add that it is by the gifted editor of the magazine to insure it a lege, Chambersburg, Pa., begin with the Baccalaureate Sermon, June 14th, by the Rev. T. J. Sherrard of Chambersburg. On Monday the annual concert of the Music Department is held, followed by the Class Day Exercises on Tuesday, and the Commencement exercises on Wednesday at 10.30 A. M., in Rosedale Opera House. The reception in the College parlors on Wednesday. History, and one need only add that it is by the gifted editor of the magazine to insure it a warm and appreciative welcome. The Slave Insurection in Virginia in 1831, known as "Old Nat's War," by Prof. Weeks of Johns-Hopkins University: British Merchants in 1775, by Walter R. Benjamin, and Some Rare Old Books. by A. R. Fulton; Distinguished Germans in American Affairs, by Dr. Oscar Braun of Chicago; Slavery in Connecticut, by Rev. James E. Coley; Death of Colman, a historic poem, by Thomas Frost; Washington a Promoter of Inat 10.30 A. M., in Rosedale Opera House. The reception in the College parlors on Wednesday evening, closes this successful year. Ten of the graduating class take the B.A. degree, and two the B.S. for full Scientific Course. Two other graduates take diplomas in music, vocal and instrumental. Among the graduates, Ella E. Laufler is valedictorian: Ida M. Barton. Latin salutatory: Mary C. Hollwell and Jannet B. Wilhams, debators; Mary Sleicht, German essay: Madge M. Nelson, French essay: Gail Gilmore and Florence B. Creslor, Science debators. There have been in all 217 students this year. Another large extension of the main building Thomas Frost; Washington a Promoter of Inventions, by Joseph M. Toner, and other arti cles, complete the number.

The June Century has an interesting frontispiece of George Mifflin Dallas, for nerly Vice-President of the United States. This portrait accompanies the second and last instalment of the papers extracted from Mr. Dallas's journal, with the papers extracted from Mr. Dallas's journal, while he was American Minister Court of the Czar Nicholas I. In this instalment he describes not only the great luxury and splendor of the Court, but teils about hearing Thalberg, the great pianist, and Sontag, the famous singer A portrait of the Empress is orinted with the article. Genaral Sherman's last speech, delivered at the Press Club dinner to Honry M. Stanley, January 21, is for the first much more wisely than to put in his vacant to Henry M. Stanley, January 21, is for the first chair him who will occupy his place on Baccalaureate Sunday, the Rev. Professor William from manuscript dictated by General Sherman calaureate Sunday, the Rev. Professor William Rogers Terrett. D.D. Dr. Terrett for several years filled with the greatest acceptance the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church in Saratoga. He is a man of tried ability, beloved and respected by Faculty and students. The exercises of Commencement week are: Sunday, 11 A. M., Baccalaureate sermon, Dr. Terrett; 7.30 P. M., annual report of the College Young Market Christian Accordation by President Christian Accordation by President Christian Accordation by President Christian Accordation (Accordance of the College Young William Irom manuscript dictated by General Snerman before the speech was made. This is accommended by a picture from St. Gauden's bust from life of Sherman, and by a poem by R. W. Gilder. The new paper in the California series is by Dr. Charles B. Gillespie, and is a description of a terrett; 7.30 P. M., annual report of the College Young with the province contribute of the college Young with the province contribute of the college Young with the province contribute of the college Young the the col Saratoga. He is a man of tried ability, beloved and respected by Faculty and students. The exercises of Commencement week are: Sunday, 11 A. M., Baccalaureate sermon, Dr. Terrett; 7.30 P. M., annual report of the College Young Men's Christian Association, by President George F. Wood: and annual address by Rev. Gideon Parsons Nichols, D.D., of Binghamton. Monday evening, McKinney Prize Declamation. Tuesday, entrance examinations, annual meeting of trustees, and "Campus Day" exercises; in the evening, McKinney Prize Debate of seniors, on the subject, "Resolved, that the Action of the New Orleans Mob was Justifiable," followed by the Class Reception. Wednesday, an adjourned meeting of the Board of ly withdraws his previous contention of the claim made by Dr. L. H. Bunnell, that he was the original discoverer of the Yosemite Valley. One of the principle subjects of this number, and a timely one in view of the current commencements, is the education of women. There is an illustrated article entitled Women at an in the evening, McKinney Prize Debate of seniors, on the subject, "Resolved, that the Action of the New Orleans Mob was Justifiable," followed by the Class Reception. Wednesday, an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees, the annual Alumni meeting, at which will take place the election of a trustee of the College to succeed the Hon. Elihu Root, whose term expires, to be followed by Class Reunions and Class Day memorial exercises, and in the evening by the First Annual Symposium of Hamilton Alumni. Thursday will be Commencement Day proper, with the usual exercises, and reunion of Alumni and invited guests.

pares the force and loss of the combatants in the battles of Waterloo and Gettysburg. A double page portrait, drawn from life, of Thomas A. Edison in his laboratory will be published in Harper's Weekly for June 10th.

published in Harper's Weekly for June 10th.

The article of the most practical value to teachers in the June number of the Atlantic Monthly is by Daniel Coit Gilman, the President of Johns Hopkins University, "On the Study of Geography." In this paper President Gilman urges upon the teacher the great importance of using maps based upon the topography or natural conditions of the countries, and shows the great advantage to be gained in teaching geography in this way beccuse of the great ease in explaining the sequence of historical events. The article is full of suggestion.

Harver and Brothers have ready for immedi-

Harper and Brothers have ready for immediate publication, Jinrikisha Days in Japan, by Eliza R. Scidmore; A Group of Noble Dames, by Thomas Hardy; and Unhappy Loves of Men of Genius, by Thomas Hitchcock. They will also issue a new popular edition of W. C. Prime's I Go a Fishing, and a library edition of H. Rider Haggard's Eric Brighteyes.

Littell's Living Age is a magazine which has been too long established in its own high place to be much affected by praise. For the benefit of that younger generation, however, who do not know how it differs from other periodicals of good standing, we would say that it app weekly, that it contains reprints of the and most timely articles in the English ma zines, with an instalment of a serial always by a noted writer, and that the subscription price 8.00, is very low for the abundance of exc reading given.

Several eulogies of the late Dr. Darling, President of Hamilton College, by press and pulpit, have been collected and reprinted in "The Hamilton Review" for May.

The opening chapters of a new novel by Amelie Rives Chanler, will appear in the August num-ber of the Cosmopolitan.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper and Brothers: Memoir of the Life of Lauence Oliphant and of Alice Oliphant his Wife. Two olumes. Margaret Oliphant W. Oliphant—A Flying Trip around the World; Elizabeth Bisland What to Eat and How to Serve It; Christine Terhune Herrick-Poems of Wordsworth and Edited by Matthew Arnold-April Hopes; W D. Howells

The Century Company: The Century, Vol. XLL. November, 1890, to April, 1891. Houghton, Mifflin and Company: Life and Letters

of Robert Browning; Mrs. Sutherland Orr. Charles Scribner's Sons; Books Which Influenced Our Lord and His Apostles: John E. H. Thomps -Pseudepigrapha: An Account of Certain Apocryphal Sacred Writings of the Jews and Early Chris

ians; William J. Deane. The Science of Language;

Max Mueller. Two Volumes—On Newfound River; Thomas Nelson Page—Color Studies and a Mexican Campaign; Thomas A. Janvier. G. P. Putnam's Sons: Landscape Gardening; Samuel Parsons, Jr.

D. Appleton and Company: Consequences; Egerton Castle-From Shadow to Sunlight; The Marquis of Lorne-The Evolution of Chemistry: Rob ert.G. Eccles.

The Baker Taylor Company: What Rome Teaches; M. F. Cusack (The Nun of Kenmare).

Funk and Wagnalis: The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopsedia of Religious Knowledge. Third Edition Revised and Enlarged. Four Volumes. Edited by Philip Schaff and Samuel Macauley Jackson nam Lincoln the Liberator; Charles Wallace French. A. C. McClurg and Company: Monk and Knight: An Historical Study in Fiction. Two Volumes. Frank W. Gunsaulus — With the Admiral of the Ocean Sea: Charles Paul MacKie.

D. C. Heath and Company: French by Reading: A Progressive French Method; Louise Seymour Houghton and Mary Houghton—Hillern's Hoeher als die Kirche. Edited by S. Willard Clary-Mate rials for French Composition. Part II: C. H. Grand

University Faculty of Political Science of Coly bia College. The Divorce Problem: A Study in

Statistics: Walter Francis Willenx Leach, Shewell and Sanborn: Elementary Treat-. Osborne—Latin Prose Composition for College Jse. Part II: Walter Miller.

Fleming H. Revell Company: God's Champion Man's Example; H. A. Birks—Addresses by Proessor Henry Drummond. American Sunday-school Union: People's Com-

nentary on the Gospel according to John; Edwin Thomas Nelson and Sons: From Egypt to Canaan;

Mrs. G. E. Morton—From the Beginning, or Stories from Genesis; The Same—Hospics of the Pilgrim; J. R. Macduff. Methodist Book Concern: A Chart Illustrating the

life of Our Lord; George P. Perry. Henry George and Company: Protection and Free

Fords, Howard and Hulbert: Henry Ward Beechr: John R. Howard J. S. Ogiivie: Why I Am What I Am: Various Au-

PERIODICALS

For April: Christian Thought.

For May: Quarterly Register of Current History. For June: Magazine of American History; New England Magazine; Homiletic Review; Church and Creed; Century; Ladies' Home Journal; Magazine of Christian Literature; Littell; New Englander and Yale Review; Book Buyer; Missionary Record; American Journal of Solence; Old and New Testa-ment Student; Babyhood; Andover Review; Cam-brian; Treasury, Words of Reconcillation; Book News; Sidereal Messenger; Wide-Awake; Beview

lead the Article in THE EVANGELIST of May 7th, page 8. The Bunnell & Eno

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